

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AT AN
EXTRA SESSION
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA,
CONVENED UNDER THE PROCLAMATION
OF THE
GOVERNOR,

MARCH 25TH, 1863.

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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1863. }
10 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

At an extra session of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, begun and holden at the State House in the city of Milledgeville in the county of Baldwin, on the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the Confederate States of America the third, under the following proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, to-wit:

PROCLAMATION.

By JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia.

To the Officers and Members of the General Assembly:

I am satisfied that developments have clearly shown the necessity for further legislation at an early day, to secure the use of all productive labor this year, in the cultivation of our lands in grain and other articles necessary to sustain life, and not in cotton, tobacco or like productions, and to prevent the destruction of articles of food by distillation.

As the public exigencies do, therefore, in my opinion, require that the General Assembly convene at an earlier day than that fixed for your meeting when you last adjourned, I issue this my Proclamation, requiring you, and each of you, to assemble in your respective Halls in the Capitol in this city, on Wednesday the 25th day of this present month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State,
at the Capitol, in the city of Milledgeville, this the
the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

By the Governor :

N. C. BARNETT, Secretary of State.

The House of Representatives was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fullwood.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of members, and it appearing that there was no quorum present,

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Thomas, the House took a recess until $\frac{1}{2}$ after 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time the House resumed its session, and on calling the roll, it appeared that there was a quorum present.

The Hon. William Hodges, member elect from the county of Washington, appeared, produced his credentials, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Thomas, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that a quorum being present, the House of Representatives is organized and ready to proceed to business.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

*Mr. Speaker :—*I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that, a quorum being present, the Senate is organized and ready for business.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

*Mr. Speaker :—*I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved, That a joint committee of three from the Senate and a similar committee from the House be appointed to inform his Excellency the Governor that the General Assembly has convened and is ready to receive any communication from him;

And the President has appointed as that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Mosely, Dyer and Furlow. .

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, said resolution was taken up, read and adopted.

The committee on the part of the House appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Tatum, Moore and Underwood.

Mr. Cochran of Wilkinson introduced the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted :

Lieut. Col. J. Rivers, of the 49th Regiment, being present, resolved that he be invited to a seat on this floor during his stay.

Mr. Mallard of Liberty offered a resolution contemplating the appointment of a committee to make suitable ar-

rangements for the observance of Friday the 27th day of this instant, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, which was taken up and adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Mallard, Dumas, Smith of Brooks, Whittle and Briscoe.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, offered the following resolution, which was taken up, read and adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that both branches of the General Assembly are organized, and will be pleased to receive any communication he may think proper to make.

Mr. Tatum, from the committee appointed to inform the Governor that the General Assembly had organized and is ready to receive any communication he may think proper to make, reported that the committee had discharged that duty, and was informed by the Governor that he would communicate to the General Assembly in writing in a few minutes.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a message with accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Thomas, said communication was taken up and read, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 25th, 1863. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have felt it my duty to convene you at an earlier day than that fixed for your meeting, when you adjourned.

In the midst of a revolution of such vast magnitude as that in which we are engaged, the constant change in the circumstances by which we are surrounded, must frequently influence our actions, and develop sufficient reasons for a change of our opinions, or our policy. In December last, we passed an act prohibiting the cultivation of more than three acres of cotton to the hand this year, which virtually legalizes and invites its production to that extent. I am now fully satisfied, if the quantity of land mentioned in that act, is planted in Georgia and each of the other cotton States, the result will be, our subjugation by hunger, and the utter ruin of the Confederacy. Hence, I have felt it my duty, before the crop is planted, to call you together,

and recommend the passage of an act, that will make it highly penal, for any one to cultivate exceeding one fourth of an acre to the hand. The enemy has overrun, and now holds a large part of the most productive lands in the Confederacy. As our limits are circumscribed and contracted, many of the loyal people of the sections in the possession of the enemy retire to the interior, and the number of persons to be supported from the products of the lands in our possession, is greatly increased, while the area of productive lands from which the support must come, is almost daily diminished. Most of the white laborers of the country, are now in the army, and new levies are constantly being made from those who remain. As these enter the military service, our fields are left uncultivated, while the women and children are still in our midst, and must be supported. The result is, that the country and the army are mainly dependent upon slave labor for a support. At the present prices of all the necessities of life, it is impossible for the women and children to support themselves. In my opinion, it will take every acre of land, and every day's productive labor which we can command this year, to make our necessary support; and he who employs any portion of his lands and labor, in the production of cotton, tobacco, or any other products that will not sustain life, to that extent, endangers the success of our cause. The present prices of cotton make the temptation to plant it very strong, and the planter will quiet his conscience by the reflection, that the legislature has authorized him to plant three acres to the hand, and will plant his best land, place all his manure upon it, and make it the object of his special care and attention. There is now cotton enough in the Confederacy, to clothe our people for several years, and there is no reason why we should plant more than is actually necessary to keep seed. It may be said, that the planter can make more money out of cotton than grain and vegetables. This is very questionable. But if we admit that he can make double as much, this is no reason why he should be permitted to do it, if by so doing, he hazards the very existence of the States. What will his money, or his cotton, or his slaves, or his lands, be worth to him, if we are subjugated, and the civil and religious liberties, of himself and his posterity are destroyed?

As the war is now prosecuted by the Lincoln government, for the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery, no class of our people has so much at stake, as our slaveholders, who are generally our chief planters. They are dependent upon our white laborers in the field of battle, for the protection of their property; and in turn, this army of white laborers and their families, are dependent upon the slave owners for a support, while thus engaged. The obligation is

mutual and reciprocal, and neither party has the right to disregard it.

The conduct of our planters last year was most patriotic and praiseworthy, and has saved our cause for the present, but the temptations held out to the avaricious, are much greater this year, owing to the high prices of cotton in the market; and I consider legislation absolutely necessary, to restrain those who would hazard all for gain. As it is now time to commence planting, I invoke your early attention to this question, in my opinion, second in importance to no other that is likely to come under your consideration. At the present time, money will not buy bread, in a large section of our own State, at any reasonable price. This is caused, partly by the severe drought of last summer, but is probably, owing in a greater degree, to the fact, that the lands in that section of the State, are cultivated almost entirely by white labor, and most of that labor being now in the army, the lands lie idle, and the women and children are destitute of bread. But for the large surplus, in the cotton region, scenes of suffering must ensue, which would be appalling to contemplate, and which must demoralize, if not disband that part of the army, where the husbands and fathers of the sufferers, stand as a bulwark, between us and the enemy. Let not the people of the cotton sections of the State, where there is labor to cultivate all the lands, risk the chances of similar, or worse distress another year, lest consequences ensue, which may cost them, not only their cotton crops, but all that they have, and all that they expect to have in future. We can never be conquered by the arms of the enemy. We may be by hunger, if we neglect to husband all the resources for the supply of provisions, which a kind Providence has placed within our reach. Attempt to conceal it as we may, the fact is undeniable, that the great question in this revolution is now a question of *bread*. The army must be fed and their families at home supported, or the sun of liberty will soon set in darkness and blood, and the voice of freedom will be forever hushed in the silence of despotism.

THE LAW AGAINST DISTILLERIES.

Experience has shown that the law against the distillation of grain into ardent spirits, needs amendment. From information received from different parts of the State, I am satisfied that a large portion of the potatoe crop, most of the dried fruit, and a considerable quantity of the molasses in the State, have been, and are being distilled. Under pretence of distilling these articles, it is also said, that quantities of corn are being used by distillers, who keep their doors closed, and refuse to admit visitors who might testify against them. In other sections, it is said, they are running their stills, in open violation of the law, and no one

has the nerve to withstand and prosecute them. To arrest these evils, I recommend that the law be so changed, as to make it highly penal during the war, for any one, in addition to the present prohibition, to distil potatoes, dried fruit, or molasses, without a license. And that every person who keeps his distillery locked, and refuses to admit visitors, day or night, when admission is asked, shall be held *prima facie* guilty of a violation of the law. And, that every person who runs his distillery without a license, shall be presumed to be guilty of distilling grain, or other article prohibited, and the burden of proof shall rest upon him, to show the contrary.

The law should also make the owner of the distillery liable to the penalties, if his stills are run by an insolvent person. And it should be made the duty of the Sheriff of the county, to call to his aid, all the force necessary, and destroy any distillery which is run in violation of law, as he would abate any other nuisance.

It has been impossible for the Inferior Courts of some of the counties, under my instructions, to find a person who will take the contract to make the quantity of spirituous liquors or alcohol necessary for medicinal uses, at the prices fixed by the statute. And as it is a violation of the law, for a person distilling under a license, to sell for more than the prices fixed by the statute, I recommend such change, as will authorize the lowest responsible bidder to be licensed, at such price, as may be agreed on between him and the Court, for the supply necessary for the county: the quantity recommended by the Court, to be subject to the approval of the Governor, before he issues the license.

TRANSPORTATION OF PROVISIONS.

So great is the scarcity of provisions, in the Cherokee Country, that it is impossible to subsist the soldiers families and the poor much longer, without the transportation of corn from South Western Georgia. The rolling stock upon the South Western, and the Macon and Western Railroads, is not sufficient to carry forward the corn, and to do the work required by the Confederate Government. Surrounded by these difficulties, I have thought it best, to direct the Superintendent of the State Road, to put one of his best trains upon the Roads to South Western Georgia, for the transportation of corn to supply bread to those who must otherwise suffer. I shall be obliged to continue this policy till the emergency is passed, though I may not be able to carry over the State Road, all Government freight offered, as promptly as I could wish. I feel it to be my highest duty, to so use the property of the State, as to prevent if possible, suffering, on the part of the poor, or the families of soldiers, for want of bread.

SALARIES.

I earnestly recommend the passage of an act repealing the act of 25th November, 1861, entitled "An Act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes;" and that reasonable salaries be allowed.

It now takes the whole salary of a Judge of the Superior Courts for twelve months to purchase fifteen barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds of bacon in the markets of this State. The per diem pay of a Judge while on his circuit does not nearly defray his necessary traveling expenses. Is this right? Can any intelligent legislator claim that it is compatible with either the justice or the dignity of a great State?

The Constitution of Georgia, which we are bound by solemn obligation to support, says, "The Judges shall have salaries adequate to their services fixed by law." Are the present salaries of the Judges, or other officers of the State, *adequate* to their services? The question, to my mind, is too plain for argument. I trust it is only necessary again to bring it to your attention, to secure prompt action.

THE NEW CODE.

The Code of this State having gone into operation on the first day of January last, it is a matter of great importance that the public officers be supplied with copies of it, that they and the people may have an opportunity of learning what the law is. It is not in my power to supply copies to even a considerable proportion of those who are entitled to them, on account of the neglect of Mr. John H. Seals, the printer, to comply with his contract. Since the contract was entered into by him, he has represented to the General Assembly his inability to comply with his obligation without additional compensation, and five thousand dollars of extra pay has been allowed him. He has been paid the full amount agreed upon by the original contract for the whole job, and one-half of the extra amount appropriated. After this had been done, he still failed to comply with the contract, alleging that he could not get leather to make the binding. To relieve him from this difficulty, at your session in November and December last, you authorized the Governor to receive the books bound in an inferior style. Since this action on your part, he has not delivered a single copy, and no assurance is given when the books will be delivered. I have reasons to believe that Mr. Seals has sold a considerable number of copies to individuals or to the trade. I call your attention to this subject, and recommend such action on your part as may be necessary to compel performance on his part, or to take the printed sheets out of his hands, and have them bound by others, at his expense.

SMALL POX.

The physicians' bills sent to this Department by the Inferior Courts of many of the counties, for attention to persons afflicted with small pox, have, in my opinion, been so exorbitant that I have refused to pay them. There are several instances of physicians who have made out bills against the State for one or two months' attention to small pox cases, amounting to larger sums than they would, I suppose, be able to make by one or two years' practice. I respectfully ask that the law be so amended as to establish some just rule by which I am to be governed in the payment of these claims. The act only makes provision for the payment by the State of the expenses incurred at hospitals established by the Inferior Courts of the different counties. Many of the Courts have established no hospitals, and have had the cases treated at the houses of the afflicted, in different parts of the county. It is desirable that the will of the Legislature be more clearly expressed in reference to cases of this character. While I do not think that stronger reasons exist why the State should pay the physicians' bills and other expenses incurred by attention to persons who have small pox, and are treated at home, when they are themselves able to pay, than in cases of other contagious diseases of a malignant character, it may be proper that such payments be made by the State, when the persons afflicted are unable to pay, and might otherwise be neglected on account of their poverty.

IMPRESSMENT OF NEGROES.

It will be remembered, that Brigadier General Mercer made a requisition upon the State, while you were last in session, for twenty-five hundred negroes, for sixty days, to work on the fortifications around Savannah, and that the Governor was authorized, by the action of the General Assembly, to fill the requisition. A call was afterwards made by authority of General Beauregard, for three hundred negroes to work on the obstructions of the Altamaha River, which requisition was also filled.

Many of the negroes sent to Savannah, have not yet been discharged, because, in the opinion of the military authorities there, the emergency was such as to make it a military necessity to retain them. New and additional fortifications have been projected, and no one seems to know when they will be completed. It is now required, that the negroes remain ninety days longer; or, if they are discharged, that their places be supplied immediately by a new levy.

The upper and western portions of the State, have not yet furnished their quota. If a new impressment is made, as the law now stands, it must be from these sections. The warm season is commencing, and the negroes from these

parts of the State, are not accustomed to the climate of Savannah. Much sickness, and many deaths must therefore be expected among them. Again, the crop is now being planted, and it is a matter of great importance, that as little labor as possible be taken from the agricultural pursuits of the State.

In this state of the case, I respectfully ask, that the General Assembly, by joint resolution, or otherwise, give directions, at as early a day as possible, as to the best mode of furnishing the labor to complete the fortifications. It will also be proper that some just mode of ascertaining the value, and compensating the owners for the negroes who have died in the service, and the still larger number who may die during the summer season, be prescribed by law

MILITARY LAW.

Section 1040 of the Code provides, that all elections for militia officers, of and above the rank of Captain, shall be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

This will cause a great accumulation of labor in the Executive Department, with much unnecessary delay and expense. I therefore recommend that the old rule be re-established, and that all vacancies below the grade of General, be filled by election ordered by the officer next highest in command, except in case of lieutenants, whose elections should be ordered by the Captain, as prescribed by Act of 11th February, 1850.

I also recommend the repeal of sections 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992 and 993, of the Code, which provide for the payment of a commutation tax in lieu of military service, as wholly inapplicable to the present condition of the country. The Comptroller General, by my direction, has left the columns relating to this commutation tax, out of the Receivers' Digest, till you shall have considered the question.

RIGHTS OF THE CHURCHES.

I recommend the repeal of section 1376 of the Code, which prohibits "any church, society, or other body, or any persons, to grant license or other authority, to any slave or free person of color, to preach or exhort, or otherwise officiate in church matters." I entertain no doubt, that negroes are sometimes very useful among their own people as preachers or exhorters. This is a question of which the church of the living God, and not the legislature of a State, is the proper judge. The loyal support which the churches of all religious denominations have given to the Confederate and State Governments, and the aid which they have afforded the government, in the maintenance of our slavery institutions, have demonstrated, that they understand this question, and may safely be trusted. The

legislature under pretence of police regulation or otherwise, therefore, has no right to infringe upon religious liberty, or usurp the power which belongs to the churches. Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's, is an injunction which the State has no right to disregard.

STATE ENDORSEMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEBT.

I transmit herewith copies of resolutions, passed by the legislatures of the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, proposing, upon different plans, the indorsement of the debt of the Confederacy by the States. No one can doubt the patriotic motives which have prompted this action of our sister States. But as this is a question of great magnitude, involving important principles, and as our action in the premises, must be followed by consequences seriously affecting the credit of the State, present and prospective, it is our duty to examine it for ourselves, and not to be controlled by the decision and action of others.

If the proposed endorsement will have the effect of arraying the capital of the country against the Confederacy, and in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union, however laudable the motive, the act would be most unfortunate.

Again, if the effect will be to level the credit of all the States to an equality, without regard to the manner in which they have managed their financial affairs, or the amount of debt now owed by each, it would be gross injustice to those States which have conducted their affairs so well as to incur but little debt, and have maintained their credit at the highest point.

Furthermore, if the indorsement of the Confederate debt, by the States, can only be productive of temporary appreciation of Confederate credit, without permanent benefit, and must be followed by serious injury to the credit of the States, the policy is unwise, and should not be adopted.

Let us consider whether these would not be the legitimate effects of the proposed endorsement.

At present, almost every capitalist in the country, is the creditor of the Confederate Government, and is directly interested in maintaining its existence, and sustaining its credit. I speak not of individuals, but capital is generally selfish, and controlled more by interest than patriotism. When we have ascertained what will be the interest of capitalists we may generally have but little difficulty in determining what will be their action.

Suppose the whole debt of the Confederacy to have reached one billion of dollars, as it probably will have done by the time the States have all acted upon this pro-

position. It is not probable that capitalists, as a matter of choice, would prefer to credit our government with a larger debt than this hanging over it. But having already invested this enormous sum, if they feel that their only hope of payment rests upon the success, and permanent establishment, of the Confederacy, and it becomes necessary to invest another billion to establish the Government and avoid the loss of the sum already invested, interest will prompt them to stand by the government, sustain its credit, and make further advance if they have the means. But suppose at this period, all the States indorse the whole debt, or each indorses its proportion of it, what effect will this have upon the mind of the capitalist? If prior to the act, he looked only to the Confederacy for payment, and having now obtained the legal, as well as moral obligation of the individual States to pay, he is satisfied that this secures the debt, his interest in the permanent success of the Confederacy ceases, and he looks in future to the States for payment. If after this, the old Union should be reconstructed, and the States of our Confederacy should return, and become members of it, the capitalist is not left to look to a Confederacy no longer in existence, for payment, nor to rely on the moral obligation of the States, to assume and pay the debt, but he rests upon the solemn legal indorsement of the individual States, which would be as binding upon them, in one Confederacy as in another.—The capitalists having thus obtained the solemn indorsement of the States, for a sum as large as they could reasonably be expected to pay, would naturally desire to prevent an increased liability, on the part of their debtors, the States, which would weaken their ability to pay, and might in future, cause the people to throw off the whole burden, on account of its accumulated weight. Knowing, in other words, that it is possible to increase debt to an amount so onerous, as to drive a people to repudiation, they might prefer to take their chances of payment of one billion of dollars of *State debt*, in the old Confederacy, rather than of two billions in the new. Hence it would be their interest to oppose the appropriation of the second billion of dollars, to prosecute the war for the establishment of the Confederacy, and to advocate a reconstruction for the purpose of securing an early peace, and of stopping further expenditure, that they may save what is already owing to them.

The rivers of blood which have been drawn from the veins of our fathers, brothers, husbands, sons and other relatives by the hands of our cruel enemies, form an impassable gulf between us and our wicked invaders. How can we again shake hands with them over the slain bodies of our loved ones, and again embrace them in fraternal relations? Were Georgians to do this, the blood of their

brethren, who have fallen martyrs to our glorious cause would cry to them from the ground, and rebuke the dastardly deed. Sooner than reunite with those now seeking to enslave us, and under the name of Union with them, become, with our posterity, hewers of wood and drawers of water for them, let us submit, with more than Roman firmness, to the devastation of our fields, and, if need be, the extermination of our race. But let us do no act hastily, which, however patriotic the motive, may tend to array a powerful class in our midst against the Confederate Government. While Georgia with the dignity of a great State, should firmly maintain her reserved rights, and if need be, restrain the Confederate Government within the limits assigned it by the constitutional compact to which she is a party, she should stand by it, confined within its constitutional limits, with an unyielding determination to sustain it at every hazard, as well against injuries inflicted by the injudicious action of imprudent friends, as against the thrusts of domestic enemies, or the herculean assaults of foreign foes. The future happiness of her posterity is firmly linked with the Confederacy. Thousands of her sons have nobly immolated their lives upon its altars, and the tens of thousands who survive should see to it that no rude hand is uplifted against it, that no false policy undermines its foundations, and that no usurpers destroy the beautiful symmetry of its magnificent structure.

We should not only sustain the Confederacy at all hazards, but we should also sustain the administration. We may differ from it on constitutional questions, or questions of policy. Such is the nature of the human mind, and such the variety of human intellect, that no two honest men were ever fully agreed in every sentiment. As long as freedom of thought and freedom of speech exist, we should have the independence to express our dissent from what we consider the errors of our rulers, and they should have the magnanimity to tolerate the difference. But while we contend earnestly for what we consider sound principles we should do no act which can seriously embarrass the administration in the prosecution of the war. In my judgment the proposed indorsement would, in the end, array a class of capitalists against the Government which would amount to serious embarrassment.

Again, it cannot be denied, that some of the States have managed their financial affairs better than others. Some have submitted to the necessary burdens of taxation, and met their liabilities as they were incurred, while others have added much of them to their debts. Hence, the debts of some are much larger, in proportion to their resources, than the debts of others. The consequence is, that the credit of the State that has the greatest resources and the least debt

is worth most in the market. But, suppose all the States indorse the immense debt of the Confederacy, what is the result? As each State has its own individual indebtedness, and would then have assumed a legal liability for the debt of the Confederacy, the credit of each State is at once placed below the credit of the Confederacy; and as each would then be liable for as much as it could reasonably be expected ever to pay, the credit of the respective States would be placed, not only at a low point, but very nearly upon a level with each other. This would be injustice to those States which have maintained their credit at the highest point. Take for instance our own State. It may be truly remarked without disparagement to other States, that the debt of Georgia is less in proportion to her resources, than that of any other State in the Confederacy, or indeed any other upon the continent. The consequence is that her credit is worth a higher premium in the market than the credit of any other State in the Confederacy.—Her people are therefore entitled to the benefits of her economy, her wise management, and her far seeing statesmanship. If she and the other States now indorse the Confederate debt, her credit is at once placed upon a level with Confederate credit, if not below it, and very nearly or quite upon a level with that of all the other States. The result is, that the people of the other States, reap the benefits of her better credit, to which the people of Georgia are alone entitled. This would be injustice to the people of Georgia, and to her creditors who have invested in her securities and are entitled to the benefits of her superior credit in the market. If it is said, her people should make sacrifices for the common cause; I reply, that no State has responded more promptly to every call made by Confederate authority for men, money or other assistance, and that she is ever ready to comply with every constitutional obligation.

Having shown, I trust, to your satisfaction, that the proposed indorsement would place the interest of the capitalists of the country, in the scale, against hazarding further appropriations for the establishment of the Confederacy; that it would be productive of injury to the credit of the individual States, and of injustice as between the States themselves; I now proceed to inquire, whether, if we waive these objections, it could be productive of the permanent benefits to Confederate credit claimed by its advocates.

Before proceeding, however, it is proper that I remark, that the advocates of indorsement are not agreed among themselves, and that two plans are proposed. One proposition contemplates a general indorsement of the whole debt of the Confederacy, by the several States; each to be

liable in proportion to its representative weight in Congress.

The other, which may, I believe, properly be designated the South Carolina proposition, proposes the indorsement of \$500,000,000 of the bonds hereafter to be issued by the Confederacy; each State indorsing its proportion of the bonds, on the basis of its relative representative weight in Congress. The latter proposition, is to my mind the less objectionable of the two; as it does not hold out the temptation above mentioned to capitalists, to whom the present debt is owing, to favor the reconstruction of the old Union, to prevent an increase of debt to maintain the further existence of the Confederacy.

The advantages claimed for both propositions are I believe, substantially the same. The chief of which is, that the proposed indorsement would reassure the confidence of capital, in Confederate credit, and cause its investment in the bonds of the Confederacy, in amounts sufficient to fund all treasury notes issued in redundancy of healthy circulation; and thus reduce the circulation to an amount only necessary to meet the legitimate commercial demand for currency.

This looks well on paper; and might work well in practice, if there were enough surplus capital in the Confederacy, to convert hundred dollar bills into interest bearing bonds, and lay them away as investment, as fast as all the paper mills in the country can make the paper, and all the engravers can print upon it the likeness of circulating medium, and an army of Government clerks can sign these promises to pay. But here lies the difficulty. Whatever may be the confidence of capitalists in these securities, the country, devastated as it is by a destructive war, cannot yield surplus capital for permanent investment, as fast as hundred dollar bills, or thousand dollar bonds, can be manufactured.

Prior to the commencement of the war, the surplus capital of the South was invested in State Bonds, Bank Stock, Railroad Stock, Bonds of Corporations &c. Since that time, most of the surplus has been invested in Confederate bonds; and our people have not now, probably the half of five hundred millions of dollars that they can spare, to invest in any securities, however desirable. This measure might afford partial and temporary relief, by inducing some capital not now employed, to seek investment in these bonds. But if the war goes on, and the Government is under the necessity of issuing two or three millions of dollars a day, of its notes, for the next one, two, or three years, it must be admitted, that we have not the capital to absorb them as fast as issued; and the indorsement could only cause a tempora-

ry suspension of the depreciation which must follow our over issues ; for the ultimate payment of which, no adequate provision is being made.

The advocates of this plan also contend, that the Government could fund the debt at home, at a heavy premium, in its favor, after the indorsement, basing the calculation upon the fact, that State credit is now worth a large premium, when compared with Confederate.

To show the fallacy of this conclusion, it is only necessary to inquire, why the bonds of the individual States command this premium. The debts of most of the States, are now small, compared with their resources, and their ability to pay ; and capitalists naturally conclude, that in case of failure of the Confederacy, or ultimate repudiation by it, the States would pay their individual indebtedness, resting upon both, legal and moral obligation, in preference to their indirect indebtedness resting upon moral obligation, with no further legal obligation than that their people submit to such taxation as may be imposed by Congress to raise the money to pay the debt. Georgia's seven per cent bonds are said to be worth 40 per cent premium, in currency, in the market. Why ? Because her resources are great, and her debt small. Increase her indebtedness to one hundred millions, and her bonds will cease to command a premium. If we adopt either of the proposed plans, her debt may soon exceed this sum. When the States have committed themselves to the policy, and have indorsed the present Confederate debt, or have indorsed \$500,000,000, they must extend their indorsements as future exigencies may, in the opinion of the Government require, until they have indorsed all future issues to be made by the Government. The advocates of the plan will have much stronger reasons for claiming the extension, when the States are once committed to the policy, than they now have for claiming the first indorsement. It is like a whirlpool, from which, when the States have once placed themselves within its power, there is no return. When the amount indorsed becomes, as it soon must, an enormous sum, the effect of the indorsement will be, to bring down State credit, even below Confederate credit, and not to bring up Confederate credit to the present level of State credit.

It is again said, that the proposed State indorsement would enable the Government to negotiate its bonds abroad, at a premium, and that there is a sufficiency of foreign capital, to absorb all our issues. The sufficiency of capital in that case is admitted ; but the inquiry is, would the indorsement induce its investment in these bonds, at a premium, or at par, or even near to par ?

We are engaged in a gigantic war. Our ports are blockaded. The great powers of Europe refuse, even to recognize

us as a Government. Our expenditures are enormous, which cause our debt to accumulate rapidly, and we are not collecting taxes sufficient to pay interest; much less to create a sinking fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the principal. In this state of things, foreign capitalists refuse to invest in Confederate securities, and the credit of the individual States is far below par in foreign markets. How then is it to be reasonably expected, that the indorsement of the Confederate bonds by the States, will give them a value in foreign markets, which is attached to neither the credit of the Confederacy, nor of the individual States? While the war and the blockade last, and while we refuse to submit to taxation sufficient to retire a reasonable proportion of our paper issues, it is vain to expect that we can fund the debt abroad, without the most ruinous sacrifice, no matter how often the paper is indorsed by the parties now morally bound for its payment.

But it may be said, if the States are now morally bound for the payment of the debt, and their people are legally bound to submit to the necessary tax for that purpose, when imposed by the Confederate Government, why not indorse the bonds, and let the States take upon themselves the direct legal obligation to pay. To my mind, there are very obvious reasons why it should not be done.

While the Constitutional obligation rests upon the people of the States, to submit to the taxation imposed by Congress, to pay the debts of the Confederacy, the Constitution imposes upon Congress, which is the power that creates the liability, the sole responsibility of devising the means, and assessing the taxes, necessary to discharge the obligation. This is as it should be. The power in the Government that creates the debt, should have resting upon it, the sole responsibility of providing the means for its payment, and of imposing the taxes for that purpose which may be necessary. The people then know how to hold their agents to a proper accountability.

Suppose, however, the States indorse the debt, and pledge their individual faith *as States*, for its payment at maturity; and Congress, afraid of its popularity, does not wish to take the responsibility to assess the tax, to meet it. What follows? The States to maintain their individual credit, must themselves assess, and collect the tax, and make the payment. Congressmen finding that they could in this way avoid an unpleasant responsibility, and retain their places with less difficulty, would, after having contracted the debt, when pay day came, turn over the responsibility to the legislatures of the States. Thus we should have one Government to spend the money, and another chargeable with the responsibility of raising it. Congress would then occupy, very much the position of the rich man's prod-

igal son at college, who, having no responsibility about footing the bill at the end of the year, feels very little concern about the size to which it accumulates.

Again, sad experience has shown us, that the tendency of our Government, is to consolidation, and that the central Government is ever ready to usurp as much undelegated power, as the States will consent to lose. As the central Government grows stronger, the States grow weaker, and their just rights are disregarded. Now, I can imagine no one act of the States, that will tend so much to strengthen the central Government, at the expense, to them, of the loss of their just powers, as the adoption of the policy now proposed, which binds them individually, to provide for the payment of all the debts which Congress may choose to contract, but may not be willing to impose the taxes to pay. The consummation of the policy is the complete consolidation of the Government, making the States the mere burden bearers of the central superior.

I may be met here, with the remark often made, that it is no time now to defend the rights of States, or to maintain principles. State Rights, and Constitutional principles are the same in times of war as in times of peace; and should be maintained at all times, and under all circumstances. Power once usurped, with acquiescence, is never relaxed but at the point of the bayonet; and we should not forget, that rights surrendered in war, are never regained in peace. We should therefore do no act tending to destroy the States in one grand consolidation, and lay the foundation of a central despotism upon their ruins.

Having given some of the reasons which satisfy my mind, that the hopes entertained by the advocates of State indorsement, that the adoption of their policy would retire the excess of the currency, and reduce it to a healthy condition, are entirely delusive, I may be asked if there is no remedy for the evil. My opinion is, that so long as the war is carried on in its present magnitude, requiring the amount of daily expenditure now made, and the demand for all the necessaries of life exceeds the supply as far as it now does, there is no complete remedy for the present evils, of high prices and redundant paper currency. There is one remedy, and only one, which can mitigate the evil, inspire confidence in the stability of the Government, and the ultimate payment of the debt, and induce the investment of surplus capital of the people of other Governments, as well as our own, in Confederate bonds. That remedy is taxation by Congress, sufficient to pay the interest upon the whole debt, in gold or its equivalent, and to create an annual sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish the debt within some reasonable time. Convince capitalists everywhere, that this is the settled policy of the government, and that

our people are ready to submit to it, and make all the sacrifices necessary to carry it out, and Confederate securities will be sought after in the market, and most of our excess of circulation funded, without the question being once asked, whether State indorsements have been written upon the bonds.

In place of the indorsement of the bonds of the Confederacy by the States, I therefore recommend as our response to be made to the propositions of our sister States, and as the Georgia policy in which their cooperation is respectfully asked, the passage of a joint resolution by the General Assembly, urging the Congress of the Confederate States, in view of the full magnitude of the crisis, to come up with nerve and firmness, to the discharge of its duty, by the assessment of a tax adequate to the purposes above mentioned; and pledging the people of Georgia, to a prompt and cheerful payment of their proportion of it. If this be done, I have no misgivings about the result. The good common practical sense of the people, which is seldom properly appreciated by politicians, has already grasped the question. The people understand it. Every practical, business man knows, that paper promises, with paper indorsements, can never sustain our credit, as long as we appropriate, and draw hundreds of millions of dollars annually, from the treasury, and return nothing to it. No matter how many expedients we may try, we shall be constantly driven back to the same point. Government has but one way of raising money to reduce its indebtedness, and that is by taxation, direct or indirect. And as our ports are blockaded, so that we cannot raise money by indirect taxation upon imports, we have no alternative left but direct taxation. As long as we attempt to conduct this war, and maintain our armies upon paper promises alone, we must expect to endure all the evils of depreciated credit, inflated currency, and high prices.

European Governments are already convinced by the gallant deeds of our armies, that we can never be conquered as long as we can keep and maintain these armies; but they very well understand, that the financial question underlies, and is the foundation upon which the whole structure is built. Thus far our policy has been such, as to afford them but little evidence, that this is with us a sure foundation. Whenever we have convinced them, that we are prepared to make the sacrifices necessary to establish a safe and permanent financial system, we may expect both recognition and credit. Till we have done this, we cannot reasonably expect either.

Again, we lose almost nothing by submitting to the taxation necessary to pay the interest, and create a sinking fund upon the gold basis. Whenever this becomes

the settled policy of the Government, the depreciation is very nearly stopped, and the currency left in our hands is worth almost or quite as much, as all we had, was worth before we paid the tax. To illustrate: The mechanic has one hundred dollars of Confederate Treasury notes. He wishes to purchase a good cow and calf, and he finds it will take the whole sum to pay for them. The currency is still depreciating, and at the end of the next three months it may take one hundred and twenty-five dollars to make the purchase. At this point, suppose the Government assesses a tax of five per cent. to establish the policy above indicated, and he is required to pay five dollars of his hundred to the Collector. The effect of this is to absorb that much of the over issue, and to give confidence in the ultimate redemption of the whole. This will at once stop the decline in the value of the notes, and may cause them to appreciate. The consequence will be, that he can probably purchase the same property with the ninety-five dollars which remain in his hands after the payment of the tax. In a word, by paying back part of the redundant currency into the Treasury, we stop the depreciation of its value, and leave the balance in circulation, worth as much in the purchase of property as the whole was worth before the tax was paid. But suppose the tax to be burdensome, and to absorb a large proportion of our surplus income. Is this a reason why it should not be collected? We must submit to burdens, and make heavy sacrifices to sustain the government, maintain our credit, and support our armies; or all we possess must go down together in a crash, and involve us and our posterity in one common ruin.

Before closing my remarks upon this subject, I beg leave to express my firm conviction, that the policy advocated by some of assuming the Confederate tax, when assessed, and adding it to the debt of the State, instead of collecting it, has already been carried as far as wise statesmanship or the exigencies of the times will permit. It is simply shifting the burden from one shoulder to the other. Or, in other words, it is an attempt, in another form, to conduct the war upon paper, without its costing us anything. We have no right to turn over all the burdens of the present generation to posterity. This would be as contrary to justice and sound principles as it would be for Congress to contract the debt and turn over to the State governments the responsibility of providing the means for its payment.

The policy is exceedingly unwise in this also, that it causes the State to borrow the present currency at par, to be paid back, years hence, with interest, in gold. What prudent man would do this, in the management of his own affairs? Suppose one planter owes another ten thousand dollars, would he sell property now at the present high prices

in currency and pay the debt, or would he hold on to his property, and pay interest upon the debt till the war is over, and the price of everything is again estimated upon the gold basis, and then sell five times as much property to pay the same debt? If he adopted the latter alternative, we would say, he needed a guardian. If we agree that this policy would be unwise in individuals, we must not forget, that the State is but an association of individuals. When upon a question of this character, we have ascertained what would be the interest of a prudent individual, or a small number of individuals, we have only to enlarge the circle, and we have the interest of the State. This is a rule by which I have been guided in the management of the finances of the State, and I believe it to be the only true and successful one.

Our people can now pay five millions of dollars in the present currency easier than they can pay one million in gold, in what are usually called hard times, when property is low and money scarce. It may be said, why not keep our property and leave this matter to posterity? Who are to be posterity? Our children. For whom are we laboring? Our children. If, then, our property is expected to descend to our children, why accumulate a debt to hang over it and descend with it, by borrowing money at the rate of twenty cents for a dollar, to be paid back by them out of our property in gold, dollar for dollar, with interest. I trust this policy will find very few advocates.

It is infinitely better for us to submit to all the taxation, and make all the sacrifices necessary to maintain our Government and sustain our credit, than to permit the enemy to overturn our Government, plunder our homes, insult our wives and our daughters, confiscate our property, and enslave ourselves and our posterity. We cannot avoid the one alternative or the other. Humbly imploring a continuation of Divine favor, let us resolve to stand in our allotted places, make all the sacrifices necessary, and place our entire trust in the God of Israel, who is "a very present help in trouble," and all will yet be well.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly will proceed at once to the consideration of the unfinished business of the last session in its order.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, moved to lay said resolution on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, offered the following amendment to said resolution, to-wit:

Provided that any bill or resolution touching or in relation to any of the recommendations contained in the message of his Excellency the Governor shall be in order to be taken up at any time.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, said resolution and amendment was referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cochran of Glynn, Lester, Whittle, Cabaniss and Moore.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered the following resolution to-wit :

Resolved, That two hundred copies of the message of his Excellency the Governor, this day transmitted to the House, be printed for the use of the members thereof.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, moved to amend said resolution by striking out 200 and inserting 500, which motion was lost. The resolution was then read and adopted.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has agreed to the resolution of the House to appoint a joint committee to make suitable arrangements for the observance of Friday, 27th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer ; and the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. J. R. Brown, Stafford and Mitchell.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was taken up, read and adopted :

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the States assuming or guaranteeing a part of the debt of the Confederate States, with accompanying documents, be referred to a committee of five ; that said committee have leave to sit jointly with such committee as the Senate may appoint on the same subject.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Whittle, Lester, Cabaniss, Lee and Gibson.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was taken up, to-wit :

Resolved, That this House, during the present session,

meet at 8 o'clock A. M., adjourn at 1 o'clock P. M., and meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., and adjourn at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Gibson moved to amend said resolution by striking out 8 and inserting 9, which amendment was accepted by the mover, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Mann of Gordon, on account of a sick family, Key of Clayton, Hines of Effingham, Zachry of Newton, Clements of Walker, Pitts of Fulton, Eason of Tatnall, Walton of Stewart, and Norwood of Chatham on account of special business, and Beall of Paulding, being engaged in the military service of the State.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to taking up the unfinished business of the last session, through their chairman, Mr. Cochran of Glynn, made the following report :

Whereas, This Legislature, on the 13th day of December last, by resolution took a recess to meet again on the fourth Wednesday in April next ; and whereas, his Excellency the Governor has convened the Legislature on this extraordinary occasion, and being now in session, be it

Resolved, That the resolution taking a recess be, and the same is hereby rescinded, and that this Legislature will prolong its session until the business is disposed of, and that the same be taken up in its order on the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by the House ; provided that any bill or resolution in relation to any of the recommendations contained in the message of his Excellency the Governor shall be in order to be taken up at any time.

On motion of Mr. Cochran of Glynn, the report of the committee was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Moore, of Thomas, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, moved that the rules adopted by this House at the commencement of the last session be adopted for the government of the House at the present session, which motion prevailed ;

And, on motion of Mr. Tatum, 200 copies of the rules were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has adopted a resolution referring to committees the different portions of the Governor's message, and the Senate asks the appointment of similar committees by the House, said committees to act jointly ; and the President has appointed committees on the part of the Senate, as follows :

On Transportation—Messrs. Wm. M. Brown, Mosely, Griffin, Gaston, Shewmake, James Hilliard, and Jackson.

On Indorsement of Confederate Bonds—Messrs. Seward, Lewis, Vason, Stephens and Killen.

On Planting Cotton—Messrs. Furlow, Stafford, Wright, Harris, Echols, Beasley, J. R. Brown, Mitchell, Dyer and Alexander.

On Distillation—Messrs. Mosely, Harris, Thomas. Hilliard, Echols, and Pinckard.

On Small Pox—Messrs. Beasley, Jackson, and McRae.

The Senate has also adopted a resolution to raise a joint committee of both houses, to be called the Committee on Supply ; and the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Vason, Echols, and Stephens, and I am directed to transmit said resolution forthwith to the House, and ask their concurrence.

On motion, the Senate resolution to raise a joint committee on supply was taken up and adopted.

The committee appointed under said resolution on the part of the House are Messrs. Lester, Brawner, Dill, Banning and Horne.

On motion, the House took up the Senate resolution referring the Governor's message to joint committees from the Senate and House and adopted the same, and ordered committees to be appointed under the same as follows : On Transportation, 7 ; on Endorsement of Confederate Bonds, 7 ; on Planting Cotton, 20 ; on Distillation, 7 ; on Small Pox, 5 ; and the committees appointed under said resolution are as follows :

On Transportation—Messrs. Cochran of Glynn, Hargrove, Thrasher, Trammell, Bacon, Robison, and Tatum.

On Planting Cotton—Messrs. Smith of Brooks, Lawhon, Gibson, Henderson of Pierce, Jones of Harris, Stewart, Hutchings, Ezell, Neal, Gresham, Hester, Monk, Bloodworth, Matthews, Cantrell, Kirby, McCamy, Underwood, Nesbit and Giddens.

On Endorsement of Confederate Bonds—Messrs. Cabaniss, Whittle, Lee, Moore, Barnes, Black, and Candler.

On Distillation—Messrs. Briscoe, Mullens, Dumas, Smith of Oglethorpe, Mallard, Jones of Lee, and Heard of Miller.

On Small Pox—Messrs. Cochran of Wilkinson, Mulkey, Jernigan of Greene, Reese, and Burke.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when the following bills were introduced and read the first time, to-wit :

By Mr. Akin of Bartow—A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Bartow and Gordon.

Mr. Gresham of Burke—A bill to be entitled an act to

repeal all special laws concerning public roads, applicable to the county of Burke, &c.

Mr. Dickinson of Decatur—A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the proper administration of the estate of S. L. Trawick, deceased, late of Decatur county, Georgia.

Mr. Lester of Cobb—A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize all volunteers and other troops in the service from this State to vote at all elections, without reference to the place they may be in service at the time of such elections, and for other purposes, assented to 14th December, 1861.

Mr. Smith of Brooks—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the issuance of a grant to a certain lot of land in Brooks county.

Mr. Walden of Glasscock—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the several Courts of Ordinary of this State to appoint persons to assign and set off dower.

Mr. Jones of Harris—A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Nathan Passmore, of Harris county.

Mr. Strickland of Hart—A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Madison and Hart.

Mr. Hargett of Harris—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Francis C. David, of the county of Harris, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

Mr. Lee of Muscogee—A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the Georgia Home Insurance Company, assented to Dec. 12th, 1859.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association.

Mr. Whittle of Bibb—A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Macon Insurance and Trust Company.

Mr. Lawhon of Terrell—A bill to be entitled an act to dispense with administration on the estates of deceased persons, under the circumstances therein specified.

On motion of Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MARCH 26TH, 1863. }
9 o'clock, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mosely.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was suspended, when he introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Brunswick and Albany Rail Road.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Roberts, of Calhoun, Mulkey, of Talbot, Thomas, of Whitfield, and Jackson, of Clark, on account of sickness, and to Messrs. Bigham, of Troup, Beall, of Randolph, and Howell, of Lowndes, on account of special business; also, Mr. Render, of Marriwether, Mr. Atkinson, of Troup.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution relative to the unfinished business of last session.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, the rule was suspended and 200 copies of the acts and resolutions of the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, accompanying the Governor's message, ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was suspended and the resolution to rescind the resolution taking recess, taken up.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend the preamble to the substitute by inserting "by his proclamation at an earlier day than that fixed for its meeting when it last adjourned," which was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson moved to strike out of the preamble the word *whereas* where it occurs the 2d time, which motion prevailed.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 69, and nays 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Carlton,	Gresham,
Banning,	Cochran of Glynn,	Hargett,
Barbour,	Cochran of Wil-	Harper,
Barker,	kinson,	Hawkins,
Beaty,	Cook,	Heard of Miller,
Beall, of Paulding,	Dill,	Hester,
Black,	DuBose,	Hodges,
Blake,	Duke,	Horne,
Bleckley,	Dumas,	Hutchings,
Bloodworth	Ezell,	Jones of Lee,
Bird,	Felton,	Jones of Harris,
Brawner,	Gay,	Kirby,
Cabaniss,	Giddens,	Lawhorn,
Candler,	Glenn,	Lee,

Lemond,	Nesbit,	Swearingen,
Love,	Pittman,	Thrasher.
Matthews,	Reese,	Tomlinson,
McAfee,	Rushin,	Tye,
Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Slappy,	Underwood,
Mitchell of Taylor,	Smith of Brooks,	Vanbrackel,
Mizell,	Smith of Ogle-	Walton of Wilkes,
Monk,	thorpe,	Whittle.
Moss,	Snell,	
Mullens,	Stewart,	

These who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Gibson,	McCord,
Barnes,	Griffin,	Moore,
Beasley,	Gross,	Neal,
Briscoe,	Hargrove,	Raiford,
Brown of Clay,	Heard of Dawson,	Robison,
Brown of Coweta,	Henderson of	Scott,
Burke,	Pierce,	Sheats,
Burney,	Jernigan,	Spain,
Cameron,	Johnson,	Strickland,
Cantrell,	Jones of Early,	Surrency,
Carswell,	Key,	Tatum,
Dever,	Lazenby,	Trammell,
Dickinson,	Lester,	Walden,
Fleming,	Mallard,	Walton of Stewart,
Findley,	Martin,	
Gibbs,	McCamy,	

Ayes 69 ; Nays 46. So the resolution was lost, not having received a two-third vote.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, offered the following resolution which was taken up, read and adopted.

Resolved, That the courtesies of this House be tendered to Brig. Gen'l. Doles, and also to Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, who are now in this city.

Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the proper observance of Friday the 27th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, reported that said committee had discharged that duty by arranging for religious service at the Methodist church, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, and Rev. Dr. Pierce, both in the forenoon and afternoon of that day.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the roll of counties called for the introduction of new matter, when the following bills were introduced and read the first time, to-wit :

By Mr. Adams, of Clark.—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize F. W. C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson and

their associates to open and navigate the north Oconee river.
Also,

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Pittard, of Clark county.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks.—A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compel non-residents to pay tax on cattle and sheep, running and grazing in the county of Colquitt.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham.—A bill to be entitled an act to provide the mode and manner of selecting, drawing and summoning Tales Jurors, for the trial of criminal cases in the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, and for other purposes, &c.

Mr. Whittle.—A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal all laws authorizing the issue of licenses to retail spirituous liquors, and fermented drinks and to make penal a violation of the same.
Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change and make certain the laws as to the registration of free persons of color.
Also.

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize certain change bills issued by the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, and to make it penal to forge, counterfeit, or alter the same, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill for the relief of Turner Brown, of Bibb county.
Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed November the 28th, 1861, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to amend the charters of the Macon and Brunswick Rail Road company.

Mr. Bloodworth.—A bill to be entitled an act to amend the 981st and 1040th sections of the Code of Georgia, and to repeal the 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992, and 993, of said Code. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the time of final settlement between the several Tax Collectors of this State and Comptroller General, from the 15th day of December, to the 15th day of January thereafter. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent extortion in this State during the pendency of the present war, and to provide a penalty for the same. Also,

A resolution upon the subject of the impressment of slaves. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the 22d section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several Rail Road companies of the State for injury to or destruction of live stock killed or injured, or for destruction of or injury or damage to property other than live

~~back~~, by the running of cars, locomotives or other machinery upon a Rail Road in this State, assented to 20th Feb. 1854.

Mr. Adams.—A bill to be entitled an act to guarantee by the State of Georgia her proportional amount of the debt of the C. S. government under certain circumstances.

Mr. Briscoe.—A bill to be entitled an act to change the county line between the counties of Baldwin and Jones, so as to include the land and residence of Charles B. Matthis now of the county of Jones, in Baldwin county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in the town of Milledgeville, approved Dec. 26th 1831, and to repeal an act similarly entitled, approved March 5th, 1856, and to appoint and confirm a new Board of Trustees for said Masonic Hall in the city of Milledgeville.

Mr. Jones, of Harris.—A bill to change the line between the counties of Harris and Talbot. Also,

A bill for the relief of George W Douglass, of Muscogee county.

Mr. Hawkins.—A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Cherokee and Forsyth, and to add a portion of Cherokee to the county of Forsyth, &c.

Mr. Bleckley.—A bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 436th section of the Code of this State, which allows overseers of public roads two dollars per day for their services.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter.—A bill to be entitled an act to add lot of land No. 46 in the 30th District of originally Lee, now Schley county, to the county of Sumter.

Mr. Whittle.—A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the cities and towns of this State.

Mr. Akin, of Bartow.—A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell and to act for herself and be liable for her contracts in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

Mr. Briscoe.—A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank, and for other purposes.

Mr. Underwood.—A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton of the county of Whitfield. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the issuance of a grant to a certain lot of land in Brooks county. Also,

A bill to authorize the several Courts of Ordinary of this State to appoint persons to assign and set off dower. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to authorize all volunteers and other troops in the service from this State to vote at all elections, without reference to the place they may be in service at the time of such elections, and for other purposes, assented to 14th Dec. 1861. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the proper administration of the estate of S. L. Trawick; deceased, late of Decatur county, Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Macon Insurance and Trust Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the Georgia Home Insurance Company, assented to Dec. 12th, 1859. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Madison and Hart. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal all laws concerning public roads applicable to the county of Burke in this State, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Bartow and Gordon.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize Francis C. David, of the county of Harris to practice medicine in this State, and charge and collect for the same, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Brooks, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday morning next.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1863. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stewart.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. White and Black on account of sickness, and to Mr. DuBose on special business.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to reconsider so much of the Journal as relates to the rejection of the Resolution rescinding the resolution under which the General Assembly took recess; which motion prevailed; and on motion of Mr. Cabaniss the rule was suspended and said resolution taken up.

Mr. Love moved to amend said resolution by adding the words, "the Senate concurring"; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend said resolution by striking out all prolonging said session; which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted and ordered sent forthwith to Senate.

On motion the rule was suspended, when Mr. Tatum of

Dade, offered the following resolution, which was taken up, read and adopted :

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of three for the purpose of requesting of the Reverends Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer a copy of each of their sermons, delivered in this city on yesterday, for publication.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered the following resolution, which was taken up read and adopted :

Resolved, That the courtesies of this House be extended to Rev. Dr. Palmer and Bishop Pierce during their stay in this city.

On motion the rule was suspended, when the Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties when the following bills were introduced and read the first time, to-wit :

By Mr. Gibson, of Chatham—A bill to be entitled an act relative to the distribution of the Public School Fund.

Mr. Jackson, of Heard—A bill to be entitled an act to raise the fees of Jailors in the cases therein mentioned.

Mr. Heard of Miller—A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Miller and Early.

Mr. Robison—A bill to be entitled an act to grant to the corporation of the city of Columbus the North, South and East commons of said city, and to authorize the Mayor and Council of said city to have said commons surveyed into lots, and to sell the same, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by said Mayor and Council, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Lee—A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the place and manner of all public sales of property by Administrators, Executors, Guardians, Trustees and Sheriffs of Muscogee county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to define the qualifications of voters at the elections to be held in the city of Columbus for Mayor and Aldermen and other officers in said city, whose election is given to the people by law, and to provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote for city officers in said city, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to admit certain deeds of record in evidence in Courts of law and equity.

Mr. Walden—A bill to be entitled an act to compensate B. B. Kitchens of Glasscock county for the loss of a slave, which had been furnished to work on the fortifications at Savannah.

Mr. Akin—A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Ordinaries, Constables and Justices of the Peace in this State.

Mr. Lee—A resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House what disposition has been made of the two and a half millions of dollars appropriated for the benefit of soldiers families, &c. Also,

A resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House what disposition has been made of the one and a half millions of dollars appropriated for the purpose of clothing the soldiers from Georgia. Also,

A resolution requesting the Governor to inform the House how many persons hold offices or appointments under his authority, &c.

Mr. Tatum—A resolution accepting the proposition of the State of Alabama and pledging Georgia to guarantee her part of the debt of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Hargett—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Harris county to grant letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of William B. Blackman, late of said county deceased, to Mariah and Sanford Blackman.

Mr. Bloodworth—A bill to be entitled an act to equalize the taxes amongst the tax-payers of this State, on the *ad valorem* principle, and to prevent the payment of taxes, by persons who are so unfortunate as to be in debt, upon their indebtedness.

Mr. Dever—A preamble and resolution upon the abuses of the Conscription and Exemption laws.

Mr. Raiford—A bill to alter and change so much and such parts of an act entitled an act for the relief of the banks and people of this State, passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th November, 1860, as provides for the stay of judgments, orders and decrees from the Courts of this State, and to provide for the collection of debts by levy and sale in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb—A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Macon.

Mr. Briscoe—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize an increase of pay of the Public Printer.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pulaski—A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a bank to be called the Commercial Bank of Georgia, and for other purposes therein named.

Mr. Owens—A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State.

Mr. Barnes—A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees and salaries of the officers and members of the General Assembly, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Ordinaries, and Tax Collectors and Receivers in this State.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of

Representatives immediately, that the Senate has adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House, to confer with Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer and request copies of their sermons, delivered on yesterday, for publication; in which resolution the Senate asks the concurrence of the House; and the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Boyd and Echols.

Mr. Barnes presented the petitions of John Wilkinson, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Whittle—A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Savings Bank.

Mr. Gibson, a resolution as follows :

Resolved, That when a motion is made to transmit bills or other matter immediately to the Senate, the Speaker shall ask the House if there be any objection thereto, and unless objection is made consent shall be taken as granted and the vote shall not be taken; which resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were taken up read and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested to inform this House, as early as practicable, what disposition has been made of the two millions and five hundred thousand dollars that was appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of indigent and disabled soldiers' families and widows, the number of beneficiaries from each county in the State, and the amount of money appropriated to each.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested to inform this House, as early as practicable, what disposition has been made of the one and a half million dollars that was appropriated by this Legislature to clothe and shoe Georgia soldiers in the Confederate Army, the Regiments, Battalions or Companies that have been the beneficiaries of this munificence.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested to inform this House, as early as practicable, how many persons there are who now hold offices or appointments, either directly or indirectly under the Governor, including those appointed by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of this State, the name of each person so appointed, the salary or compensation each receives, and the service each is required to perform, and that he also inform this House how much money has been paid to each officer as compensation and expenses."

The resolution upon the subject of impressing slaves was taken up and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Gibson, Zachry, Trammell and Schley.

The Senate resolution appointing a joint committee to request copies of the sermons of Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer, for publication, was taken up and adopted, and the committee on the part of the House are Messrs. Whittle, Stephens, of Hancock, and Dumas.

The following resolutions were taken up and laid on the table for the present, to-wit :

Resolutions accepting the proposition of the State of Alabama guaranteeing the States portion of the public debt of the Confederate Government. Also,

A resolution relative to the unfinished business of last session. Also,

A resolution upon the abuses of the Conscrip and Exemption laws.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Gordon and Bartow, which on motion was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal all special laws concerning public roads, applicable to the county of Burke in this State, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the proper administration of the estate S. L. Trawick, deceased, late of Decatur county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following bills were read the third time and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize all volunteers or other troops in the service from this State to vote at all elections without reference to the place they may be in service at the time of such elections, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the several Courts of Ordinary of this State to appoint persons to assign and set off dower.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the issuance of a grant to a certain lot of land in Brooks county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Madison and Hart.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the Georgia Home Insurance company, assented to the 12th Dec. 1859.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to alter and amend the charter of the Macon Insurance and Trust Company, was referred to the Committee on Banks.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bloodworth in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Nathan Passmore, of Harris county, and having spent sometime therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

On motion, said bill was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, Mr. Schley was added to the Committee on Transportation.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen, to-wit :

Mr. Haygood, Mr. Washington on account of sick families, and to Mr. Bryan on special business, to commence from the first of the session.

The committee appointed under the House resolution to confer with Drs. Palmer and Pierce, and procure copies of their sermons, are Messrs. Tatum, Smith, of Brooks, and Render.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading. to-wit :

A bill to amend the charter of the Brunswick and Albany Rail Road Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Pittard, of Clark county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize F W C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson and their associates to open and navigate the North Oconee river. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compel non-residents to pay tax on cattle and sheep running and grazing in the county of Colquitt. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in the town of Milledgeville, approved Dec. 26th, 1831, and to repeal an act similarly entitled, approved March 5th, 1856, and to appoint and confirm a new Board of Trustees for said Masonic Hall in the city of Milledgeville. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county line between Baldwin and Jones, so as to include the land and residence of Charles B. Matthis now in the county of Jones, in the county of Baldwin. Also,

A bill for the relief of Turner Brown, of Bibb county. Also,

A bill to repeal all laws authorizing the issue of license to retail spirituous liquors and fermented drinks, &c. Also,

A bill to amend the charter of the Macon and Brunswick Rail Road Company. Also,

A bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. Also,

A bill to change and make certain the laws as to the registration of free persons of color. Also,

A bill to legalize certain change bills issued by the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, and to make it penal to forge, counterfeit, or alter the same, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the time of final settlement between the several Tax Collectors of this State, and the Comptroller General from the 15th December to the 15th of January next thereafter. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Cherokee and Forsyth, and to add a portion of Cherokee to Forsyth county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed November 28th, 1861, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein named.

The bill to be entitled an act to amend the 981st and 1040th sections and to repeal the 986 987 988 989 990 992 and 993 of said Code, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to be entitled an act to dispense with administration on the estates of deceased persons under the circumstances therein specified, was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to provide the mode and manner of selecting, drawing, and summoning tales Jurors for the trial of criminal cases, in the Superior Court in the county of Chatham, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, Monday morning next.

MONDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1863, }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Cabaniss introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of

Rev. Dr. Palmer for \$200, to pay his expenses in visiting the Capital and participating in the religious services on fast day, which was adopted, and ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Cook of Irwin, on account of sickness, for the balance of the session; to Mr. Beall of Paulding, for a few days, on account of sickness; Mr. Surrency, on special business, and to Mr. Coombs for two first days of session.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to change sections 2,488 and 2,490 of the Code of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to legalize returns to the Floyd Superior and Inferior Courts at the spring terms 1863, and for other purposes.

Also, a resolution requiring the Governor to call on Gen. Mercer for the discharge of certain negroes.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when

Mr. Beasley, of Bulloch, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts in relation to issuing grants on head rights in this State, so far as to extend the time for granting the same until 25th Dec., 1863.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter the road laws of Bulloch county.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga county, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act compensating managers of elections in Warren, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved December 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Chattahoochee county to issue letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Thomas Bush, deceased, to Francis B. Lewis and his wife, Epsey A. Lewis, jointly, without requiring security to be given, and for other purposes.

Mr. Blake, of Hall, reported a bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect an extra tax on all speculators, in addition to the tax they may be required by law to pay.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal a set of resolutions, assented to December 13th, 1862, authorizing his Excellency the Governor to organize and equip two regiments of volunteers for State defense, and for other purposes.

Mr. Smith, of Hall, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the rate of tuition under the common school system, and for other purposes.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the retail of spirituous liquors in this State, and to repeal all laws authorizing the granting of license for selling the same by retail, and to provide for punishing persons for violating the provisions of this act.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House to appropriate funds to compensate the the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the time and place of holding the Supreme Court of this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the tax laws of this State, and to provide for levying and collecting a tax on certain property therein mentioned.

Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to require the Clerk of the Inferior Court to keep a record of volunteers, &c.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State, arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, groceries and provisions ; also, on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woolen goods, in the tanning and sale of leather, and in the manufacture and sale of any articles made thereof, and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from grain of any kind ; and to appropriate the same, when collected, for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and other persons therein named.

Mr. Thrasher reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Stonewall Insurance Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs, encouraging the raising of sheep, and for other purposes.

Mr. Stewart, of Schley, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Nathan Singletary and William Mimms.

Mr. Oaks, of White, reported a bill to be entitled an act to require the Justices of the Peace of the county of White to make out and return to the Ordinary of said county, on or before the first day of August in each and every year, a list of all the children in their respective militia districts who are entitled to the benefit of the public school fund.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled

an act to provide for bringing suits against incorporated banks in this State.

Mr. Coombs, of Lawrence, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Treasurer of the poor school fund of said county to pay over to Mr. J. T. Kinchen the sum of \$34 70 for the year 1862.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the laws relative to suits against railroad companies in this State.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the quantity of land to be planted to the hand in cotton in this State.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal the last clause of section 4,121 of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of government, to provide for the common defense, and further to provide for the punishment of false swearing in certain cases.

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an act making it penal to trespass upon lands.

Mr. Monk, of Talliaferro, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to punish all owners of slaves and guardians of free persons of color, and said slaves and free persons of color in the counties of Warren and Talliaferro, for said owners and guardians allowing said slaves and free persons of color to live alone, and to prevent the same, assented to 22d Dec., 1857

Mr. Adams, of Clark, reported a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the commissions of Tax Collectors and Receivers.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolutions upon the subject of impressing slaves, reported a substitute for all resolutions referred to them on that subject, which, on motion, was taken up.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, moved the Senate resolution as a substitute therefor, which motion was lost.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, offered the following amendment to the House resolution :

Provided, that previous to the first day of December next no slave laboring on a farm exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use without the consent of the owner, except in cases of urgent necessity.

On motion of Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, the resolutions and amendments were laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Gordon and Bartow.

The bill was read the third time and lost.

Mr. Briscoe, chairman of the Committee on Distillation, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, approved November 22d, 1862, with a recommendation from the committee that the same do pass; which bill was read first time.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, offered resolutions prescribing a rule by which tax-payers shall value their property in giving in taxes, &c.

On motion of Mr. Love, of Thomas, said resolutions were referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Love, Render, Stephens of Hancock, Whittle, and Schley.

On motion of Mr. Schley, of Richmond, the bill to amend the act upon the subject of distillation, and the bill to raise a revenue and punish false swearing, &c., were ordered to be printed and 200 copies of each furnished for the use of the House.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association, which was referred to the Committee on Banks.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to compel non-residents to pay tax on cattle and sheep running and grazing in the county of Colquitt.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the mode and manner of selecting, drawing and summoning tales jurors for the trial of criminal cases in the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, and for other purposes therein mentioned, approved Dec. 11th, 1858.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Pittard, of Clark county, was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to incorpo-

rate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in the town of Milledgeville, approved Dec. 26th, 1831 ; and to repeal an act similarly entitled, approved March 5th, 1856, and to appoint and confirm a new Board of Trustees for said Masonic Hall in the city of Milledgeville.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to change the line between the counties of Baldwin and Jones, so as to include the residence of Charles B. Matthis, now of the county of Jones, in the county of Baldwin.

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, offered a substitute for said bill, which was adopted.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution to authorize his Excellency the Governor to draw his warrant on the contingent fund to compensate the Rev. B. M. Palmer.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize change bills issued by the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and to make it penal to forge, counterfeit or alter the same, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Turner Brown, of Bibb county, was referred to the Committee on Small Pox.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Slappy, of Twiggs, for to-morrow, on special business.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to repeal all laws authorizing the issue of license to retail spirituous liquors and fermented drinks, and to make penal the violation of the same.

Mr. Thrasher of Fulton, withdrew, by leave of the House, the bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the retail of distilled spirituous liquors in this State, and to repeal all laws authorizing the granting of license for selling the same by retail, and to provide for punishing persons who may violate the provisions of this act, and offered the same as a substitute for the aforesaid bill, which was accepted, and, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to authorize F W C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson, and their associates to open and navigate the North Oconee river.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by inserting after the word "dams," "and canals for the purpose of developing and working minerals upon its banks, and"—

Sec. 4th. The private property of F W C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson, and their associates shall be liable for all the debts they may contract in opening and navigating said stream;

Which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Adams moved further to amend by striking out the words "to its source," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "to Burns' mill seat," which was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Adams, said bill was laid on the table for the present.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors was taken up and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, from the Committee on Cotton Planting, presented the majority report, as follows, to-wit :

A majority of the committee appointed by the General Assembly, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's message relative to restriction on the planting of cotton, have agreed upon a bill herewith submitted, which they recommend do pass.

(Signed) O. L. Smith, Ch'mn of House, John W Nesbit, Daniel Lawhon, T. S. M. Bloodworth, B. Henderson, Rob't McCamy, P. B. Monk, Levi Ezell, Wm. J. Underwood, R. T. Gibson, H. C. Giddens, James M. Cantrell, Tollerson Kirby, E. B. Gresham, House Committee.

James R. Brown, John R. Dyer, D. R. Mitchell, W P Beasley, of the Senate.

Mr. Hester, of Elbert, from the Committee on Cotton Planting, presented the following minority report :

The undersigned members of the special joint committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the planting of cotton, beg leave to make the following minority report.

We have been unable to concur with the majority for the following reasons, to-wit :

1st. The recent action of the Legislature restricting the planting of cotton to three acres to the hand, was the expression of that body after a full investigation of the sub-

ject, and, though in the opinion of many intelligent and legal minds was of doubtful constitutionality, yet it has met with no positive opposition, but has been acquiesced in by the planters throughout the State, wishing thereby to promote the public good. The message of his Excellency the Governor fails to disclose any new reason, and none has occurred to our minds, justifying this sudden change of the law. We are unwilling to admit that we were mistaken in the course pursued by the Legislature in the passage of that law. It was not hasty and inconsiderate legislation, but was the result of mature counsel and deliberation, and met the approval of his Excellency the Governor after having undergone his accustomed close and critical investigation.

2d. It is our deliberate opinion, the result both of observation and practice, that the proposed change will not materially increase the production of corn and other grain.

3d. In order to increase the production of corn, every planter must necessarily add materially to his plow force, which, in the present great scarcity of mules and horses, is both impracticable and impossible.

4th. Our limited and still diminishing transportation would prevent an increased grain crop from being made available; there already being in Middle, Southern and Southwestern Georgia more corn and other provisions than can, by the present facilities, be distributed, until much of the large supply shall have been wasted by weavils and other causes.

5th. Many of the cotton planters of the State have already planted their crops of cotton in compliance with the law of the Legislature, and it is not within our power by restrictive legislation to interfere with the cultivation of the same.

6th. To exclude from the operation of the proposed act such as have planted and include those who have not planted, would be unjust and violative of that clause of the Constitution prohibiting class legislation.

7th. This sudden change in the law, effecting as it does the honest calling of the planters of this State, not demanded by public necessity, will be received by many as a reflection upon their patriotism and an unwarranted interference with their private rights.

8th. The concession made by the cotton planters of last year in restricting their crop of cotton, is to our minds a sufficient guarantee that they, as a class, are behind none others in patriotism; will make sacrifices when legitimately demanded equal to any other people or class, and need not the stern mandate of law to restrain them within the lines of public duty.

We therefore beg leave to submit the following resolu-

tions, expressive of our views as to the policy this Legislature should pursue in the premises, viz :

The General Assembly of Georgia do resolve, 1st, That any change in the present existing law regulating the planting of cotton would be impolitic and unwise.

Resolved, 2d, That we request the planters who are living near lines of transportation and who can increase their plow force, to restrict their planting of cotton to such limits as will be necessary only for home consumption.

(Signed) T. M. Furlow, J. H. Echols, J. B. Wright, S. F. Alexander, S. S. Stafford, B. S. Harris (excepting one or two propositions), Senate Committee.

Robert Hester, W. D. Stewart, R. S. Neal, A. G. Jones, Joel Matthews, R. H. Hutchings, House Committee.

On motion, 200 copies of each, the majority and minority report, were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The bill to change and make certain the laws as to the registration of free persons of color was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to amend the charter of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following amendment :

Be it further enacted, That said Company shall be entitled to two additional directors to the number now allowed by their charter;

Which was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and upon the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 98 and nays 21.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Carswell,	Gibbs,
Bacon,	Carlton,	Gibson,
Banning,	Cochran of Wil-	Giddens,
Barbour,	kinson,	Glenn,
Barnes,	Coombs,	Griffin,
Beasley,	Culbertson,	Gross,
Bloodworth,	Dever,	Hargett,
Bird,	Dickinson,	Hargrove,
Briscoe,	Dill,	Hawkins,
Brown, of Clay,	Duke,	Haygood,
Burke,	Ezell,	Heard, of Dawson.
Burney,	Felton,	Heard of Miller,
Cabaniss,	Findley,	Henderson, of
Cantrell,	Gay,	Pierce,

Hester,	Mallard,	Spain,
Hodges,	Martin,	Stephens of Han-
Horne,	McCamy,	cock,
Hutchings,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Irwin,	Mizell,	thorpe,
Jackson, of Heard,	Moore,	Stewart,
Jernigan,	Monk,	Strickland,
Johnson,	Mullens,	Swearingen,
Jones of Lee,	Neal,	Tatum,
Jones, of Early,	Norwood,	Taylor,
Jones, of Harris,	Owens,	Thrasher,
Kirby,	Pittman,	Tomlinson,
Key,	Pitts,	Tye,
Lawhon,	Raiford,	Underwood,
Lawson,	Reese,	Vanbrackel,
Lazenby,	Render,	Walden,
Lee,	Schley,	Walton, of Stewart,
Lemond,	Smith, of Brooks,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Lester,	Smith of Ogle-	Whitehead,
Lindsay,	thorpe,	Wyley,
Love,	Snell,	Zachry.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Beaty,	Dumas,	McCord,
Blake,	Ellington,	Moss,
Bleckley,	Favor,	Nesbit,
Brawner,	Fleming,	Roberts,
Brown, of Coweta,	Harper,	Scott,
Candiér,	Matthews,	Smith, of Hall.
Clements,	McAfee,	

Ayes 98 ; nays 21. So the bill was passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed November 28th, 1861, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein named, was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Cherokee and Forsyth, and to add a portion of Cherokee to Forsyth county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and lost.

The bill to extend the time of final settlement between the several Tax Collectors and the Comptroller General was withdrawn.

The bill to be entitled an act to prevent extortion in this State during the pendency of the present war, and to provide a penalty for the same, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were read a second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of George W Douglass, a citizen of Muscogee county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the cities and towns of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell and to act for herself, and be liable for her contracts in all respects, as if she were an unmarried woman.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 636th section of the Code of this State, which allows overseers of public roads two dollars per day for their services.

Also, a bill to alter and amend the 2d section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several Railroad Companies of this State for injury to or destruction of live stock, killed or injured, or for destruction of, or injury or damage to property other than live stock, by the running of cars, locomotives, engines, or other machinery upon a railroad in the State, assented to Feb. 20th, 1854.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to add lot of land No. 46 in 30th district of originally Lee, now Schley county, to the county of Sumter.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to equalize the taxes amongst the tax payers of this State on the *ad valorem* principle, and to prevent the paying of taxes by persons who are so unfortunate as to be in debt, upon their indebtedness.

Also, a bill to raise the fees of Jailors in certain cases therein named.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the place and manner of making all public sales of property by administrators, executors, guardians, trustees and Sheriffs of Muscogee county.

Also, a bill to alter and change so much and such parts of an act entitled an act for the relief of the banks and people of this State, passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th of Nov. 1860, as provides for the stay of judgments, orders and decrees from the Courts of this State, and to provide for the collection of debts by levy and sale in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Harris county to grant letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William B. Blackman, late of Harris county, deceased, to Mariah and Sanford Blackman.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Savings Bank.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees and salaries of the officers and members of the General Assembly, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Ordinaries and Tax Collectors and Receivers of this State.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Harris and Talbot.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to grant to the corporation of the city of Columbus the north, south and east commons of said city, and to authorize the Mayor and Council of said city to have said commons surveyed into lots, and to sell the same upon such terms and conditions as may be presented by said Mayor and Council, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to define the qualifications of voters at the elections to be held in the city of Columbus for Mayor and Aldermen and other officers in said city whose election is given to the people by law, and to provide for the registry of all persons entitled to vote for city officers in said city.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Ordinaries, Constables and Justices of the Peace of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to admit certain deeds of record in evidence in courts of law and equity in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to compensate B. B. Kitchens, of Glasscock county, for the loss of a slave which had been furnished to work on the defenses at Savannah.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a bank to be called the Commercial Bank of Georgia, and for other purposes therein named.

The bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Macon was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum or sums of money which may have been expended in obstructing naviga-

ble streams in this State, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Hodges of Washington reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Inferior Court for county purposes of Washington county from the first Tuesday to the first Wednesday in each month.

Mr. Swearingen, of Dooley, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent slaves from raising poultry for their own use in this State.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the city of Macon, and for other purposes.

Mr. Zachry, of Newton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and change the line between the counties of Newton and Walton, so as to embrace in the county of Newton all of lot of land number three hundred and sixty-seven in the ninth district of originally Henry now Walton county.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, reported a bill to be entitled an act to grant the use of certain grounds in the Macon reserve to the Macon & Brunswick Railroad and the Macon & Augusta Railroad Company for depot purposes, with the consent of the city of Macon.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the resolutions introduced by him on the subject of endorsement of Confederate bonds, &c., were taken up and referred to the joint committee on that subject.

Mr. Tatum, from the House committee appointed to confer with the Rev. Dr. Palmer and procure a copy of his sermon, presented the following correspondence, to-wit:

MILLEDGEVILLE HOTEL, March 28th, 1863.

Rev. Dr. Palmer:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned were this day appointed a committee, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, to request of you a copy of your eloquent and patriotic sermon delivered in this city on yesterday, with a view to its publication. Trusting you may find time to comply with this request, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

ROBERT H. TATUM,

O. L. SMITH,

J. A. RENDER,

Committee.

To Messrs. Robert Tatum, O. L. Smith, J. A. Render, Committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to your request, the discourse delivered by me on Friday the 27th inst., will be placed at

your disposal so soon as I can reduce it to writing. It was prepared in great haste and at short notice, and at present I have not a single note of its contents. I will commit to paper immediately on my return home, and forward the manuscript from Columbia, South Carolina. With grateful acknowledgments of your kindness and that of the body you represent, I remain, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

B. M. PALMER.

Milledgeville, March 30th, 1863.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Henderson, of Worth, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Adams, of Clark, after Thursday next, on special business.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY MARCH 31st, 1863. }
9 o'clock, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Echols.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, offered the following resolution, which was on motion, taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the courtesies of this House be extended to the Rev. J. P. Boyce, a member of the Legislature of South Carolina, who is now in the city.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal a set of resolutions assented to 13th Dec. 1862, authorizing his Excellency the Governor to organize and equip two regiments of volunteers for State defense, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, to issue letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Thomas Bush, deceased, to Francis B. Lewis and his wife Epsey A. Lewis, jointly without requiring security to be given, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts in relation to issuing grants on Head Rights in this State, so far as to extend the time for granting the same until 25th of December, 1863. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the rates of tuition under the common school system, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to require the Clerks of the Inferior Courts to keep a record of the volunteers, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time and places of holding the Supreme Court of this State, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Nathan Singleterry and Wm. Sims.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to amend section 4708 of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A bill to protect sheep raisers and encourage the growing of wool. Also,

A bill to legalize and make valid certain acts of Notaries Public in this State. Also,

A bill to incorporate and confer certain powers and privileges upon the Citizen Fire Company of Augusta, called and known as No. 8. Also,

A bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Baker county. Also,

A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the amount of compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed over the Executive veto, Nov. 30th, 1861, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes, passed November 28th, 1861, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to prevent slaves in this State from owning or using property as their own, with or without the consent of their owners. Also,

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire Company and grant them certain exemptions, approved Dec. 29th, 1845. Also,

A bill to authorize the consolidation of the stocks of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in the city of Augusta, to be called the Commercial Insurance Company of Augusta. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Augusta Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compensate managers of elections in Warren, Chattooga and Green counties, and for other purposes, approved December 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter the road laws of Bulloch county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Miller and Early.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect an extra tax out of all speculators in addition to the tax they may be required by law to pay Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State, arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, groceries and provisions, also on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woolen goods, in the tanning and sale of leather, and in the manufacture and sale of any articles made thereof, and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from grain of any kind, and to appropriate the same when collected, for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and other persons therein named.

The bill relative to the distribution of the public school fund, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Education.

The bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Stone Wall Insurance Company, and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks.

The bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the cultivation in the State of Georgia, more than a certain quantity of land in cotton, or tobacco, during the present war, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

On motion, the rule was suspended when Mr. Pittman of Ware, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to authorize the Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Ware, to keep their offices at their residence if within eight miles of the Court-house.

Mr. Mizell, of Charlton, reported a resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to have a post route established between Tebeauville No. 9, S. A. and G. R. R., Ware county, and Traders' Hill, Charlton county, Georgia.

Mr. Hutchins, of Jones, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Isaac Hardeman. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower Elizabeth Lowther, of the county of Jones, to appoint Jesse J. Jordan and James R. Stewart, of the State of Alabama, as her Executors.

Mr. Felton, of Macon, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Georgia.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint a commissioner to audit all accounts against the State of Georgia of citizens and other persons for guns furnished the troops of said State.

and Confederate States, that have not been returned nor accounted for.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College located in the town of Cassville, Georgia, and to incorporate the Cherokee Baptist College, located at the same place, and to confer on the commissioners of Cassville the power to grant license to retail ardent spirits, and for other purposes, and to prevent the forfeiture of the Charter of said Colleges, and for other purposes.

The bill to be entitled an act to amend the tax laws of this State and to provide for levying and collecting a tax on certain property therein mentioned, was read the second time and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Stephens, of Hancock, Whittle, Hester and Norwood.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize the consolidation of stocks of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Rail Road Company and the Atlantic and Gulf Rail Road Company, and for other purposes, was read the first time, and 200 copies ordered printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Love presented the following report :

The special committee to whom was referred the resolutions and amendments thereto, in relation to the standard value by which tax payers should be governed in returning their property, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend that the original resolutions do pass. They also recommend the adoption of certain amendments which are marked "approved" by the committee. They also recommend the rejection of one amendment which is marked "disapproved." All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed.]

P. E. LOVE, Chairman.

On motion, the report of the committee was taken up, various amendments were offered, which on motion of Mr. Dever, of Polk, were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, moved to amend said report by adding after the words "their property" in the first resolution, the words "including specie, Bullion, Gold dust, Bank notes, notes on private individuals, public and private stocks, and every other species of taxable property whatever," which amendment was agreed to.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the first resolution, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 96, and nays 35.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Beaty,	Bleckley,
Bacon,	Beall of Randolph,	Bloodworth,
Banning,	Beasley,	Bird,

Brawner,	Harper,	Mulkey,
Briscoe,	Hawkins,	Neal,
Brown, of Clay,	Haygood,	Norwood,
Brown of Coweta,	Heard of Dawson,	Oaks,
Burk,	Henderson of Pierce,	Pittman,
Burney,	Hester,	Pitts,
Cabaniss,	Horne,	Raiford,
Cameron,	Hutchings,	Reese,
Carswell,	Jackson, of Heard,	Render,
Clements,	Jernigan,	Rice,
Cochran of Glynn,	Johnson,	Schley,
Cochran of Wil-	Jones, of Lee,	Scott,
kinson,	Jones of Harris,	Sheats,
Coombs,	Kirby,	Stephens of Han-
Culberson,	Key,	cock,
Dever,	Lawhon,	Stewart,
Dickinson,	Lawson,	Swearingen,
DuBose,	Lemond,	Tatum,
Duke,	Lester,	Taylor,
Dumas,	Lindsay,	Thrasher,
Ezell,	Lott,	Tye,
Felton,	Love,	Vanbrackel,
Findley,	Martin,	Walton of Stewart,
Gay,	McAfee,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gibbs,	McCamy,	Whitehead,
Gibson,	McCord,	Whittle,
Giddens,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Williams,
Glenn,	Moore,	Wyley,
Griffin,	Monk,	Zachry.
Hargett,	Moss,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Irwin,	Smith of Ogle-
Barbour,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Blake,	Lee,	Snell,
Candler,	Matthews,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Mitchell of Taylor,	thorpe,
Dill,	Mizell,	Strickland,
Ellington,	Mullens,	Thomas,
Favor,	Nesbit,	Tomlinson,
Fleming,	Owens,	Trammell,
Gresham,	Roberts,	Underwood,
Hargrove,	Rushin,	Walden,
Heard of Miller,	Smith of Brooks,	
Hodges,		

Ayes 96 ; nays 35. So the resolution was adopted.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and the

resolutions adopted and ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Overstreet, of Emanuel, from the commencement of the session on account of sickness.

Mr. Cabaniss from the Committee on State Endorsement of Confederate Bonds, submitted the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the guaranty by the State of Georgia of the Bonds of the Confederate States of America, so far as to guaranty her proportionate share of the sum of \$500,000,000, which was read the first time.

Also the following majority and minority reports on that subject :

The Special Committee to which was referred so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor, with the accompanying documents, as relates to "State endorsement of the Confederate debt," have had the same under consideration, and a majority of the committee make the following

REPORT

The currency of the Confederate States consists almost exclusively of notes issued by the Confederate Government, and is rapidly depreciating from excessive issue. It is liable to depreciation of another kind, and from another cause, which is perhaps more pernicious than the other. The fact cannot be concealed that there is a distrust of the ability of the Confederate Government to redeem the notes, which have been and may be issued.

The depreciation arising from excessive issue contributes to the depreciation of the other kind to which allusion has been made. The remedy for the first is to reduce the circulation, but that alone will be no remedy for the other. If the amount of notes in circulation should be reduced by being funded in interest bearing bonds, so that the circulation shall approximate the amount required by the business of the country, the depreciation from a distrust of the solvency of the Government will not be removed ; for funding the notes will merely change the form of the indebtedness, but will not reduce its amount, nor make its payment more certain and secure ; on the contrary it will be increased to the extent of the interest which the bonds will bear.— Though funding the notes may, to some extent, remedy the depreciation from excessive issue, it will not prevent the other depreciation alluded to, and which is the most hurtful of the two. There may be a redundancy in bonds, as well as in notes, for capitalists will be as unwilling to hold the bonds as they are the notes, when they distrust the ability of the government to meet its liabilities. Being thrown

upon the market in large amounts from an apprehension of their ultimate failure, depreciation must necessarily ensue.

To remove depreciation from excessive issue, funding of the notes is recommended. That may prove an effectual remedy for the first evil complained of in the currency, but it is only one step towards sustaining the credit of the notes. Something more is necessary or that step will be unavailing.

It has been suggested that to make them a legal tender in payment of debts would have the effect to sustain their credit, but that would neither reduce the volume of circulation, nor remove the apprehension of the ability of the Government to redeem its notes. They are promises to pay money, and to make them a legal tender would not change the contract, or release the Government from its obligation to redeem them when they fall due; if it would, the effect would be practical repudiation.

Taxation is also recommended as a remedy for the evil complained of. Taxation is necessary and should be resorted to, but that alone will not accomplish the object. It would simply reduce the circulation, for the time being, the amount of the taxes paid, and no more; but in time of war, and when, as in the case of our Government, the expenses are met almost exclusively by the issue of Treasury notes, the annual tax, which may be levied, will be insufficient for the wants of the Government, and therefore ineffectual to reduce the amount of notes in circulation to the usual and proper level of the currency. Taxation is necessary, and in conjunction with other measures, will have a beneficial effect. But the great necessity which is upon us, is to give credit to the Government issues; and to sustain it, something is necessary besides retiring the circulation, and changing the form of the indebtedness. What is wanting is confidence; an abiding confidence that the notes and principal and interest of the bonds will be paid.

How is this confidence to be inspired? In the first place, by a strict observance of good faith; by avoiding repudiation, and everything leading to it.

Secondly, by providing the means, as far as practicable, for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and a fund for its ultimate redemption. Such a fund should be accumulated gradually, and applied in extinguishment of the debt, as its accumulation may justify. And to remove the danger which now threatens the public credit, and to insure confidence, in the third place, the States of the Confederacy should come to the aid of the Government, and support its credit by endorsement of its bonds.

Credit is the main, and indeed the sole dependence of our Government for the means of defense in the war with the United States. Under present circumstances, no revenue

can be raised from duties on importations, or if any, it will be inconsiderable in amount. Taxation cannot raise the means rendered necessary by the war in which we are engaged.

•Wars are expensive. The most wealthy nations are compelled to resort to loans and extraordinary means to raise money in time of war. The ordinary revenues of no country in such a time are sufficient for its wants.

Our Confederate Government, just struggling into existence, cannot be expected to be exempt from the lot common to all nations. Credit is the chief reliance of all, of the wealthiest as well as the poorest, nations, to meet the expenses necessarily incurred by war.

The only resource of our Government in the present emergency consists in the issue of notes promising to pay money. The necessities of our country require the daily, and constant issue of such notes. It is a duty due to the people, who are the holders of these notes, to protect them against depreciation. Patriotism demands that their credit be sustained. If that be destroyed our means of defense will be gone, and submission to an odious despotism, or subjugation by it, will be the inevitable result. These notes constitute the debt incurred by the Government in defense of the people of the Confederate States, and the people of the States must pay the debt.

Loans of money cannot be obtained with which to prosecute our defense. Our Confederate Government is yet unrecognized by Foreign Governments, and it cannot be expected that foreign capitalists will loan money to a Government, whose independence and existence among the nations of the world have not been established. Loans cannot be obtained from our own people, for the reason that they have but little active capital, and nothing like an amount sufficient for the purposes of government in time of war.

Necessity then compels the issue of notes promising to pay money, and in large amounts. We are engaged in a war of gigantic proportions, and our necessities and expenditures correspond with the magnitude of the war. Why should not the States guarantee the payment of the debt thus incurred in their behalf?

The States by their secession from the United States induced the war, which is now upon us—it is a war in defense of the right of secession—and the right of the States to hold their property in peace and security. Who must and will bear the expenses of this war, but the people of the State? The means must come from their pockets, whether the debt be paid by the States, or the Confederate Government, and whether the money for the payment of the public debt be raised by taxation, or by duties on importations, the people are and will be the payers in both

cases. If direct taxation should be resorted to by the Confederate Government, there will be no property subject to taxation, but that owned and possessed by the people of the States. The Confederate Government has no community, no people, but the people of the States. Neither territorially, nor as a body politic, is there any such nation or people, as the Confederate nation. There are Confederate States, or States confederated, and the people of each is a distinct, separate, sovereign community.

The Confederate Government is the agent of these Confederate States, and is as much their government, as are their respective State governments. The government of the Confederate States is the government of the people of Georgia, to the extent of the powers granted, as well as their own State government. Both are the agents of the sovereign people of the State for specified purposes, and her people are as much bound to maintain one in the legitimate exercise of the powers granted, as the other. There is an obligation upon them to support both. They are bound to support their State government, and are just as much bound to contribute their share to the support of the other.

Now if the Confederate Government has incurred, and is incurring a heavy debt, as the agent of Georgia, and her co-States, and in their defense, why should not each bear her proportionate share of that debt? What satisfactory objection can be urged against it? Will it be said that the debt was incurred by the Confederate Government, and therefore that government should pay it? The answer is, the Confederate Government incurred it for the benefit of the people of the States, and as their agent, and the means of payment, if it shall ever be paid, must come from them. They can come from no where else. Why not then let the States indorse the debt, which their people must ultimately pay? It may be said that this is tantamount to a man's indorsing his own note. The cases are not strictly analogous. It would be more proper and correct to say, that it would be the principal recognizing and indorsing the act of his agent. In such a case the validity of the act of the agent would be placed beyond dispute. So in the case under consideration* Let the States indorse the payment of the Confederate debt, it will be equivalent to an indorsement of the acts of their agent, and assuming a liability which their agent incurred in their behalf, and for their benefit.

And the great controlling reason is that the effect of such indorsement will be to strengthen the credit of the Confederate bonds and notes, but without, their credit may suffer material injury, and with its loss, if that should unfortunately occur, we lose everything valuable in this life—credit, property, liberty, independence—all will be buried in one common grave. When this credit is gone, with it will

go our means of defense—when we lose our means of defense, subjugation, or submission will follow. To avert so dire a calamity, every effort, and all means should be used to sustain the credit of the Confederate Government.

To this end, and for this purpose, we think the measures indicated in the following resolutions indispensably necessary.

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia,* That it is expedient for the purpose of sustaining the credit of the Confederate Government, that the several States of the Confederacy should guarantee the payment of such bonds as may be issued by the Government of the Confederate States for funding the Treasury notes now in circulation, and hereafter to be issued, each State guaranteeing her respective proportionate share of the amount of bonds so issued, according to her representation in the Confederate Congress, omitting in the calculation the States of Kentucky and Missouri.

2. *Resolved,* That in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is the duty of the Confederate Congress to raise by taxation annually an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the Confederate Government, as it falls due, and to create a sinking fund upon such plan as may be adopted by Congress for the gradual and ultimate extinguishment of the public debt.

The Committee also report by bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. G. CABANISS,

GEO. S. BLACK,

J. A. S. LEE,

L. N. WHITTLE,

MILTON A. CANDLER,

B. B. MOORE,

GEO. T. BARNES,

From the Committee of the House.

D. A. VASON,

From the Committee of the Senate.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the endorsement of Confederate Bonds by the State, submit the following as embracing their views briefly upon the subject, and referring also to such incidental facts and circumstances as may have a bearing upon the question under consideration :

We learn from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the 31st December last, made to Congress on its assembling on the 10th January of the present year, "that

the issue of Treasury notes on the last of December amounted to \$290,149,692, exclusive of interest bearing notes," and of this latter class, \$120,480,000. The interest bearing notes seem not to be considered by Mr. Memminger as part of the currency, although its circulation and use have a decided influence upon the business of the country.

In estimating the volume of the currency he puts down \$290,149,692 of Treasury notes, and about \$20,000,000 of bank and State Treasury notes.

The Government Treasury notes then amount

to.	--	\$290,149,692
Interest bearing notes amount to....	120,480,000
Let us then add bonds and stocks.	..				145,475,370

Making public indebtedness,.. . . \$556,105,062

The aggregate amount of issues which the country has accepted as currency, bearing a relative value to the marketable and exchangeable commodities of the people, seems in the mind of the Secretary to be the chief difficulty in regulating the trade and finances of the Confederacy. The Secretary, after referring to the outstanding circulation, assumes that entire confidence exists in our currency, though the increase of the volume of currency had advanced prices in a corresponding degree with the increase of the circulation.

This theory is true in a modified sense. The question is, will prices advance in proportion as the circulation becomes augmented? If this be so, what will be the ratio of increase? That the superabundance of currency and the cheapness of that currency will effect prices, is not denied. The rise and fall in prices is chiefly regulated by the character of the circulation used as money, and its commercial value fixed by those with whom we deal. If the Government should fail to prevent citizens of the Confederacy from trading with those with whom we are at war, and the importation of goods and merchandise from the enemy's country, the value of Confederate money will continue to depreciate. The demand for gold and silver to be used within the enemy's lines, will constantly increase, and the rate at which it can be purchased will advance. The bills of the banks of the States are purchased for the purposes of illicit trade, also. Bank bills and coin are sought after to be used in the purchase of merchandise in the United States, where Confederate currency is prohibited from being used. In this anomolous condition of trade and currency, so long as merchandise is bought from our enemies, and brought within our lines for sale, the effect produced, first, is to advance the premium on gold and silver and bank notes, and a corresponding depreciation in the value of

Treasury notes; and as the coin and bank notes become scarce, in the same ratio will the Confederate Treasury notes suffer in value. The value of our money is made to depend on the price of goods in the United States, and the probable profit to be realized in the sale of goods in Confederate money, and the prospect of re-investing Confederate currency in gold and silver to be re-invested in further supplies of foreign goods—the coin still appreciating in value—the prices of goods still advancing, not in proportion to the volume of currency, but in proportion as gold and silver becomes more valuable, and in this proportion will the price of goods advance, and so of all other supplies, just in proportion as the commercial classes exact enormous prices, growing out of the illicit trade carried on with our enemies.

The same effect would be produced if goods were regularly imported from the United States, so long as that Government prohibits the circulation of Confederate currency. It will thus be seen that the laws of the United States excluding our currency, and the illegal trade carried on between the citizens of the two Governments, control the value of our currency.

This condition of trade has inflated the price of every article of merchantable value, and will continue to do so, so long as this wicked traffic is carried on. As long as the Government permits this trade with our enemies, and gold commands from 375 to 425 per cent. premium, just so long will the people distrust the currency and the ultimate value of the public securities.

If Mr. Memminger's assumption be true, "that entire confidence exists in our currency," then it must be equally true that entire confidence exists in our bonds. The one is as good as the other, the only difference being the interest accruing upon the bonds.

Our currency has a commercial value, determined by the state of trade carried on by our people with the United States, and this is made the test of the value of Confederate currency.

What is the rate of excess of currency over and above the actual value of articles of prime necessity? The present state of the market shows that it is about five to one, if the excess beyond the ordinary amount of circulation alone controls this question.

The value of gold, in the absence of any fixed rate of exchange, because there is no foreign exchange, is the best criterion. Gold is worth about five for one. Every article for sale is bought with Confederate currency upon this basis of value. That there is a redundancy of currency, no one can deny, but the opinion that an excess of issues alone

has produced the present enormous prices is certainly fallacious and unsound.

The Secretary insists that two-thirds of the volume of currency must be withdrawn to remedy this evil. Congress attempted to keep the currency within proper bounds by making Treasury notes fundable in 8 per cent. bonds. This effort has proved ineffectual, and notice has been given that after the 22d April the Treasury notes would no longer be fundable in these bonds.

Mr. Memminger states that "these measures, although well timed, have been overpowered by the necessity which compels the Government to increase its issues." The daily absorption of the currency under this funding system has not diminished the amount of circulation.

By the depreciation of these notes, the value of the interest has been impaired, and eight per cent. bonds, we are officially informed, has become in effect a four or three per cent. bond. "The inducement to take these bonds is thus destroyed, and the bonds themselves cease to afford relief. They offer still less inducement to any foreign purchaser, because his interest will be paid in currency, which must be exchanged for his own, at the rate of three dollars for one." This statement coming from the Treasurer, is conclusive as to the causes which have forced the bonds out of the market.

The minority beg leave to remark, from this view of the case, that because of the depreciation of the value of the currency with which the interest is to be paid, and which makes the rate per cent. in value only equal to 3 per cent., the bonds are not sought after. This is the reasoning of the Secretary, and is no doubt the true reason.

If then the value of our currency could be so improved as to pay the interest in funds at par value, the Government issues would soon be funded. If this be correct, the inquiry may be well made, is it possible that 6 per cent. bonds endorsed by the States with the interest paid in funds so depreciated, can induce domestic or foreign capital to seek such an investment, the real value of the interest being 2 per cent?

This demonstrates that neither class of bonds can cure the difficulty until the value of Treasury notes shall command something like their nominal value. If an 8 per cent. bond, owing by the same people, issued by the Confederate States, cannot be used for retiring the currency, how can a like bond bearing 6 per cent., endorsed by the States and owing by the same people, be used for that purpose?

Capitalists will not invest their money in either class of bonds until they can be assured of their interest in funds of par value.

The only means by which the Government can uphold

its credit is first to look for some means by which the interest can be paid in par funds.

We must gradually approximate this end by a judicious system of taxation upon income and property, letting the tax upon property be levied with regard to the condition of the people who are to bear it, guarding against levying taxes of any magnitude upon the property of the soldiers in the army.

To afford a remedy for existing evils, a reduction of the currency must be brought about gradually, not by a rapid reduction of two-thirds of the circulation.

If we take \$290,142,692 as the present circulation, this reduction would be \$192,433,128, only leaving \$96,716,564 as the remaining circulation. This abridgement of the facilities of trade would accelerate upon the country a fearful and alarming panic, a sudden diminution in the value of property and such a sacrifice as could not be borne.

The Government would be compelled to resort to other issues which would in its turn inflate the price of every species of property.

A gradual withdrawal of the superabundant circulation should take place so as to keep in check the probable excess of issues from the necessities of the Government, taking care to guard against a too sudden change of value.

The only means to be relied upon to sustain the public credit is taxation. Without it there is no foundation upon which the credit of the Government can rest. Without it we cannot secure public confidence. In the language of the Secretary, "Such a tax is the corner stone of the whole fabric."

Mr. Memminger after stating that the depreciated currency with which interest had to be paid, had rendered the bonds unavailable for retiring the excess of circulation, strangely argues that to provide for any future redundancy, bonds should be endorsed by the States amounting to 4 or 5 hundred millions of dollars at 6 per cent.

The minority of the committee present the pertinent inquiry how can this latter class of bonds be used to retire future issues of Treasury Notes subject to a like depreciation? The interest is to be paid in no better currency on the 6 per cent. bonds than on the 8 per cent. bonds.

To make the argument of any force it must be shown that 6 per cent. interest is worth to the bondholder more than 8 per cent. payable in the same currency.

Taxation must come to our relief on the second class of securities as well as on the first class. "It is the corner stone of the whole fabric."

Having demonstrated as we think that the proposition for the State to endorse the bonds is but a delusive promise, if made, and can result in no good to the Confederacy, we

insist further, besides not benefitting the Confederate Government, it will work out infinite mischief to the State and her people and inflict a vital and dangerous stab to the dearest rights of the citizens of this youthful Republic.

Congress by the Constitution has power to declare war, to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excesses for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the Government of the Confederate States. Congress should exercise this power for the safety of our common country and the preservation of our liberties. Have the people ever failed to respond to the call of their Government for aid? They are still true to the Government. They call upon Congress to provide for the collection of taxes to meet the necessities of the country.—Congress delays from some cause incomprehensible to your committee. The Legislatures are called upon to intervene between the citizens and Confederate Government. The people are defending the Confederacy with their lives and fortunes. Every battle field attests their fidelity and every grave is a silent and sacred monument to their honor and good faith, and the living of this day have sworn in their hearts that our honor and glory shall remain untarnished on the battle field, and the odium and dishonor of repudiation shall never disgrace the land they live in.

We ask why should the Legislature upon suspicion of dishonor attempt to put fresh bonds upon the people like the distrustful creditor would upon a fleeing debtor?

When the people of Georgia attempt to repudiate, when they refuse to pay their taxes, then, and then only should the counsel and aid of the Legislature be invoked.

The Legislature of Georgia has no right to step between the Confederate States and its citizens, to interrupt and disturb the obligation of protection on the one side, and support on the other. The Government promises protection, the people have agreed to pay all necessary taxes for the support of that Government. This is the obligation between them, not effecting the relation existing between the State of Georgia simply as a State, and the Confederacy.

What right has the Legislature to assume a sort of Congressional power, and directly or indirectly levy taxes, not legitimately within the scope of its duty or power, when she has delegated this power to Congress? Let Congress do its duty. The people of Georgia are ready to do theirs without the uncalled for behests of the Legislature that never consulted them. Such an act upon our part would be a meddlesome and unjustifiable intervention between the people and Congress, and would furnish a pretext to Congress for inexcusable and dangerous delinquencies of duty in not providing for the public debt on the one side, and unheard of prodigality of appropriations of money, should the

responsibility of raising the money be shifted from Congress and placed upon the State Legislatures. If the States indorse the bonds, Congress may neglect or refuse to levy and collect taxes to pay either principal or interest. Congress may raise and collect taxes and imposts to maintain and support the central Government in its organization, and leave the States to pay these indorsements. Let us maintain our true relation between representatives and people in the State Legislatures, and let the like relation between representatives and people in Congress continue to exist without any change or diminution of responsibility.

The legislators of Georgia are not the judges of the faithfulness of the representatives of the people in Congress. They are responsible to an enlightened constituency.

We are called upon to intervene and indorse the future action of Congress in defiance of the judgment of the people. The representative is responsible to his constituents, and his electors have a right to review his conduct. Congress has made no call upon us, but it is said that other States have proposed this guarantee for the redemption of any further redundancy of currency.

In fact, Mr. Memminger regards this measure, if carried out, as relieving the Confederate Government from any further anxiety in regard to further issues. He says that "we are happily relieved from this necessity." The necessity to guard against any future redundancy.

In providing for the absorption of an over amount of currency, it seems to be forgotten that even should the bonds perform this office, that the amount of bonds accumulate in the same ratio, and adds largely to the interest debt, and as long as the currency is depreciated, the difficulty in paying the interest will be increased. The Treasurer's reports exhibit a statement of the bonds and stocks of the Confederate Government amounting to \$145,475,370. So far as this class of securities has been employed for that purpose, to that extent the currency has been reduced.

At this early period in our financial history, with only this amount of stocks and bonds, the States are called upon to become parties as indorsers to \$500,000,000 of bonds.

If the State enters upon this stupendous scheme, it will have, through its Legislature, to provide revenue to pay the debts of the Confederacy, while the duty and power to do this is entrusted to Congress by the Constitution. The local legislatures become the servants of Congress, and the States the mere financial ministers of the Confederacy, with the Congress to instruct them what they shall do. Such a condition of subserviency and subordination the States should never occupy.

Georgia stands pledged to aid in the prosecution of this war. She intends nobly to redeem the pledge. She intends

to aid the administration and stand by it, and will be the last in this fearful struggle to doubt or hesitate. Her motto is, to fight and fight to the last rather than reconstruct the Union—to live with a race of people opposed to humanity and civilization, and enemies to God.

In 1862, South Carolina agreed to indorse her proportion of \$200,000,000. She now proposes to indorse her proportion of \$500,000,000 of bonds to be *hereafter issued*, omitting Missouri and Kentucky from the calculation. Alabama and Florida propose to indorse the whole debt of the Confederacy, provided all the Confederate States will do likewise. Mississippi agrees by a resolution of her Legislature to indorse her proportion of \$200,000,000, dependent upon the act of a subsequent Legislature; the resolution to be published three months before the succeeding Legislature. It will be seen that there is no concert of action as to the amount assumed, and the policy and pre-requisite conditions of that assumption, besides the proposition of neither of these States, except South Carolina, to be binding only upon condition that their particular propositions be acceded to.

Congress has not designated or even suggested any plan. Nor has Congress asked for any indorsement. There is no common agreement as to a plan, amount, or terms.

Georgia therefore could not, if she desired, make her action consistent with the four States mentioned. It will be kept in mind, that there are thirteen States included within the Confederacy, and that we have no information in regard to the policy of the other States.

Intimately connected with the subject of finance and the future defenses of the country, we would suggest that the Government might employ the cotton crop of the Confederacy as the basis of security for money to be obtained in Europe, for procuring munitions of war, and increasing our navy, so as to enable us to drive the blockading fleet from our coast.

The cotton is of substantial and real value, and more nearly approximates the value of money than bonds, or indorsements of any character.

Georgia, for the purpose of producing unity of feeling and purpose among the several States, and expressing her views to Congress, and also to her own immediate Senators and Representatives, as well also as to make a suitable response to her sister States, herein presents her views in regard to the topics herein discussed, and adopts the following resolutions as embodying concisely those views.

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia*, That they recommend to Congress to levy and collect such taxes as may be consistent with the means of the people of the

States, the maintenance of the public credit, and necessary for the public defense, without delay.

2. *Resolved further*, as the sense of this General Assembly, That Georgia will cheerfully contribute, not only her proportion to the support of this war by taxation, but she will husband her resources to meet the contingencies of this cruel and unjust war waged against us by the abolitionists.

3. *Resolved*, That Georgia abhors repudiation in all its forms, and will never compromise her honor by avoiding any debt created or contracted by the Government for the public defense.

4. *Resolved*, That the Confederate Government has within its reach ample resources for conducting its foreign exchanges, and making foreign purchases, in the article of cotton, to be purchased by the Government from the people of the Confederacy, and sold at the large profit which it now commands in the markets of Europe. The only obstacle in the way of this process is the difficulty of delivery, and this obstacle can be surmounted by obtaining in the first instance advances upon a pledge of the cotton, and then using those advances in procuring a fleet which shall open and keep open at least one Confederate port, and thus place the cotton where it can be reached by neutral ships, without any breach of the law of blockade, and therefore carried to its destination under the inviolable protection of neutral flags.

JAMES L. SEWARD. Ch'm,
M. W. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. KILLEN,
SAMUEL STEPHENS.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, 200 copies of each of said reports were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. DuBose, of Hancock, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize David Dickson and Henry Rodgers, Executors of the estate of John Dickson, late of Hancock county, deceased, to sell the real estate of said deceased, known as the homestead tract and to invest the proceeds of said sale, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in

repelling invasion of the State, and in the enforcement of the laws by establishing a State guard throughout the State and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers in the State.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the marriage of Charles C. Kelly and Ma-linda C. Solomon, and for other purposes.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow a salary to the Councilmen of the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Sheets, of Bartow, reported a bill to be entitled an act to relieve Erastus V. Johnson, Thomas V. Hargis, G. L. Gash, John J. Howard and John A. Irwin from the pains and penalties incurred by them in issuing change bills, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, offered a resolution calling upon his Excellency for copies of the act of the last session of the General Assembly.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said resolution taken up and lost.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Clark, the bill to be entitled an act to authorize F. W. C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson and their associates to open and navigate the north Oconee river, was taken up.

Mr. Adams offered a substitute for said bill, which was adopted and the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Harris and Talbot.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to add lot of land No. 46 in the 30th district of originally Lee now Schley county, to the county of Sumter.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of George W. Douglass a citizen of Muscogee county, which on motion was laid on the table for the balance of the session.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton of the county of Whitfield.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal the C36th section of the Code which allows the overseers of roads two dollars per

day, which on motion of Mr. Reese, of Sumter, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several Railroad Companies of this State, for injury to or destruction of live stock killed or injured, or for destruction of or injury or damage to property, other than live stock, by the running of cars, engines or locomotives, or other machinery upon a Railroad in the State, assented to 20th February, 1854.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill for the relief of the towns and cities of this State, which on motion was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to raise the fees of Jailors in the cases therein named.

The report of the committee was disagreed to and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus to have certain commons in the city of Columbus surveyed and sold, &c., which was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the place and manner of making all public sales of property by Administrators, Executors, Guardians, Trustees and Sheriffs of Muscogee county, which on motion was laid on the table for the present.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Rice of Houston, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the running of Rail Road engines and cars on the Sabbath or Lord's day, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to confer on the corporators of the Atlanta Insurance Company, certain banking privileges.

Mr. Lot, of Coffee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

Mr. Beall, of Randolph, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Randolph and Calhoun, so as to embrace in the county of Randolph lots

of land Nos. 210, 211, 246 and 247 in the 5th district of originally Lee, now Calhoun county.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Clark, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1863, }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, of Heard, the House reconsidered so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the loss of the bill to increase the fees of Jailors.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted to the Rev. J. P. Boyce to-night, to deliver an address upon State indorsement of Confederate bonds, and that the courtesies of this House be extended to Col. Folsome, of 14th Regiment.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when

Mr. Cantrell, of Campbell, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the unlawful issue of change bills, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend a part of the 5th section of an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, assented to Nov. 22, 1862, so far as the county of Campbell is concerned.

Mr. Roberts, of Calhoun, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Baker and Calhoun.

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide for executing titles to lands in certain cases.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Railway Machinery and Mining Company.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank in the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Mulkey, of Talbot, reported a bill to be entitled an act to suppress crime amongst our slaves.

Mr. Monk, of Talliaferro, reported a resolution authorizing the Governor to procure and furnish hands for harvesting the present wheat crop.

Mr. Wyley, of Habersham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Sarah J. Anderson.

Mr. Mullens, of Cherokee, offered a resolution upon the introduction of new matter.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, presented the petition of divers ladies of Pike county, asking for a law compelling proprietors of factories to furnish soldiers' families with factory yarn on reasonable terms, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to repeal an act, assented to the 30th day of Nov., 1861, to consolidate the offices of Tax Collectors and Receivers.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, reported a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the road laws of this State.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled an act to admit to record instruments in writing attested by certain persons therein mentioned.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield offered resolutions requiring agents on the Western & Atlantic Railroad to receipt for freights, &c.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, offered resolutions declaring that it is the sense of this General Assembly that the separation of the Confederate States from the Northern States is final and irrevocable, &c.

Mr. Cabaniss, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report :

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill to be entitled an act to amend the 981st and 1040th sections of the Code of Georgia, and to repeal the 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992 and 993 of said Code, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the bill do pass, with an amendment herewith submitted.

(Signed) E. G. CABANISS, Cl'm.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, of Heard, the rule was suspended, and the bill to increase Jailors' fees taken up.

Mr. Jackson offered a substitute for said bill, which being amended was adopted.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to re-enact an act entitled an act to provide for the perfecting of titles to land when parties die and leave bonds out for titles.

Also, a bill to authorize executors, administrators, trustees and guardians to receive Confederate Treasury Notes and State Treasury Notes, and interest-bearing Confederate Notes in payment of claims due, or to be due such estates as they may represent.

Also, a bill to establish rates of dockage, wharfage and storage in the city of Savannah, and to repeal all laws or parts of laws militating against the same.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing, in response to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the \$2,500,000 appropriated for the support of indigent soldiers' families, &c.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution upon the subject of introducing new matter taken up.

Mr. Schley moved its indefinite postponement, which was lost.

Mr. Hargrove moved that it be laid on the table for the present, which was lost.

Mr. Love moved to refer the resolution to a select committee of three, which was lost.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 64 and nays 76.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Felton,	Moore,
Bacon,	Gibson,	Monk,
Banning,	Giddens,	Moss,
Barbour,	Glenn,	Mulkey,
Barker,	Gross,	Norwood,
Barnes,	Hargett,	Pitts,
Beaty,	Hargrove,	Raiford,
Beall, of Randolph,	Hawkins,	Reese,
Bleckley,	Heard of Miller,	Robison,
Briscoe,	Hester,	Schley,
Brown, of Clay,	Hodges,	Smith, of Brooks,
Brown, of Coweta,	Howell,	Spain,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Lec,	Taylor,
Cantrell,	Key,	Thomas,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lec,	Trammell,
Cochran of Wil-	Lindsay,	Tye,
kinson,	Love,	Vanbrackel,
Dever,	Martin,	Walden,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Fain,	McCamy,	Williams,
Favor,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Zachry.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Henderson, of	Pittman,
Beasley,	Pierce,	Render,
Blake,	Horne,	Rice,
Bloodworth,	Hutchings,	Roberts,
Bird,	Irwin,	Rushin,
Brawner,	Jackson, of Heard,	Scott,
Burke,	Jernigan,	Sheats,
Burney,	Johnson,	Slappey,
Candler,	Jones, of Harris,	Smith, of Hall.
Cameron,	Kirby,	Smith of Ogle-
Carlton,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Clements,	Lawson,	Stephens of Han-
Coombs,	Lazenby,	cock,
Culbertson,	Lemond,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Dickinson,	Lester,	thorpe,
Dill,	Lott,	Stewart,
DuBose,	Mallard,	Strickland,
Duke,	Matthews,	Swearingen,
Ezell,	McCord,	Tatum,
Fleming,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Thrasher,
Findley,	Mizell,	Tomlinson,
Gay,	Mullens,	Underwood,
Gibbs,	Neal,	Walton, of Stewart,
Gresham,	Nesbit,	Whitehead,
Griffin,	Oaks,	Whittle,
Harper,	Owens,	Wyley.
Heard, of Dawson,	Patterson,	

Ayes 64 ; nays 76. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, moved to amend said resolution by striking out Saturday the 4th inst., and inserting Monday next, which was agreed to.

The vote was then taken upon a motion to strike out $\frac{3}{4}$ and insert $\frac{2}{3}$, and said motion lost.

The previous question was called and sustained. The resolution was then adopted, and is as follows :

Be it resolved, That there be no more new matter introduced into this House after Monday next, during the present session, without the consent of three-fourths of the members present.

On motion, the communication from his Excellency the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., APRIL 1st, 1863. }

To the House of Representatives :

As the returns from the Inferior Courts of the respective

counties of the State, made under the act appropriating \$2,500,000 for the support of indigent soldiers' families, &c., are of file in the office of the Comptroller General, I referred your resolution of inquiry to that officer, and now have the honor to transmit herewith his report, which will afford the House the information desired.

The other two resolutions of inquiry will be responded to as soon as the facts can be collected. As they cover a wide scope, and are very general in their nature, it will necessarily require time and labor to enable me to furnish all the information required by the House. Your indulgence is therefore asked until full reports from the different officers can be made up and forwarded to this department.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
MILLEDGE VILLE, MARCH 31, 1863. }

His Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor :

SIR :—Your Excellency having referred to me, for answer, the following resolution :

“Resolved by the House of Representatives, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested to inform this House, as early as practicable, what disposition has been made of the Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars that was appropriated by this Legislature for the benefit of indigent and disabled soldiers' families and widows ; the number of beneficiaries from each county in the State, and the amount of money apportioned to each county.”

WARREN AKIN,

Speaker House of Representatives.

L. CARRINGTON,

Clerk House of Representatives.

I have the honor to submit the accompanying table, showing the classes and number of beneficiaries returned from each of the several counties in this State, under the act of the 13th December, 1862, and also the amount apportioned to each county as provided for by said act.

It will be seen that at the time the apportionment was made, there were 84,119 beneficiaries returned, and that the amount apportioned was within a small fraction of \$29 72 to each beneficiary.

The act required the returns of the Justices of the Inferior Courts to be made by the first day of February, and the Comptroller General was directed at that time to proceed to the consolidation of the returns of the several counties, and when finished, in connection with your Excellency, to make the apportionment. But, on the first day of Feb-

ruary, not more than half of the counties had made their returns, and it was not until the 3d of March that sufficiently full returns had been received to enable a full and fair apportionment to be made. In the meantime your Excellency, when called upon, advanced to the several counties such sums as you were authorized by the act of 1862 to advance.

It will be seen that the particular classes of beneficiaries are not given for the counties of Charlton, Echols and Scriven. This has occurred from the fact, that these counties, among many others, made their returns in the first instance, without swearing to them or making them as the statute required. At the time, therefore, of sending back all these returns to be perfected, I only made an entry of the total number of beneficiaries, as an approximation of the amount going to these counties, in case their perfected returns did not reach this office before the distribution was made. The perfected returns from Charlton, Echols and Scriven had not reached this department at the time the apportionment was made. Hence, the apportionment was made to each of these upon the first imperfect return, but the amount apportioned will not go to either of said counties unless the perfected return of each shows that, by the number of its beneficiaries, it is entitled to the amount apportioned to it. Since the distribution, the perfected return of Scriven county has been received, and as the number of beneficiaries does not amount to more than 491, the sum going to that county will be \$14,592, instead of \$15,345; which will leave \$753 in the Treasury not apportioned. What will be the results as to Charlton and Echols cannot be seen, until the perfected returns of these counties are received. The return of Gwinnett county being much larger than any other county, and the proportion, according to the white population, exceeding that of any other county, your Excellency was "induced to an opinion" that perhaps persons were included in that return, not embraced in the returns of other counties, and therefore, by your direction, I have, in accordance with the statute, asked a "full explanation and report from the Justices of the Inferior Court of such county, requiring in said report that the said Justices shall state, on oath, to the best and utmost of their information and belief, the amount and nature of the property held by any and all persons who have been allowed to become beneficiaries of this act, in their county." This report has not yet been received.

On the 3d of March, when the apportionment was made, your Excellency notified the Justices of the Inferior Court of the amount apportioned to each county; and as the act authorizing the apportionment also authorized the Governor to "make distribution of the fund appropriated," "in

quarterly installments, or at such other stated periods as he may think best," your Excellency directed that one-half, (including the advance,) apportioned to each county, be distributed upon the call of the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties; and also, that one-half of this amount be paid to each county in Confederate Treasury Notes, and one-half in State Treasury Notes, if preferred. From day to day since said order has been issued, the various counties have been calling for the sums coming to them, and the amount paid out on said fund, up to date, is \$869,137 50, leaving undrawn \$1,630,862 50.

Believing that the above, and accompanying table, fully answers the call made in the foregoing resolution,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

PETERSON THWEATT,

Comptroller General.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE INDIGENT SOLDIERS FAMILY FUND.

COUNTIES.	Widows of soldiers.	Disabled and discharged soldiers.	Women dependent upon disabled or deceased soldiers or those in service.	Orphans of deceased soldiers under 12 years of age.	Children dependent upon soldiers in service.	Children under 12 years of age of disabled soldiers discharging.	Other persons over 12 years of age dependent upon soldiers.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Apportionment to each county.
Appling,	9		127	30	293			459	\$13,641
Baker,	13		64	21	99			197	5,854
Baldwin,	30	2	149	33	215			429	12,749
Banks,	46		108	114	256			524	15,573
Bartow,	81	17	448	185	988	17	36	1772	52,663
Berrien,	30	1	140	76	330			577	17,143
Bibb,	58	16	361	98	603		70	1206	35,842
Brooks,	14		65	44	155		3	281	8,351
Bryan,	3		67		168			238	7,073
Bulloch,	12		26	26	76		1	141	4,190
Burke,	14	1	184	17	300			516	15,335
Butts,	17	3	162	26	243	8	7	466	13,849
Calhoun,	16	2	67	30	143		5	263	7,816
Camden,			42		106		2	150	4,457
Campbell,	52	7	269	123	587	3	14	1055	31,354
Carroll,	104	5	444	247	1040	3		1843	54,773
Catoosa,	16	4	240	34	428	6	3	731	21,725
Charlton,								200	5,943
Chatham,	49	2	469	22	14		2	558	16,583

Effingham,	2	42	5	124		3	176	5,230
Elbert,	34	155	84	301	50	5	629	18,693
Emanuel,	22	73	64	180	3		344	10,223
Fannin,	32	216	90	493	19		859	25,529
Fayette,	50	252	123	526		20	976	29,006
Floyd,	56	423	139	968	4	36	1693	50,315
Forsyth,	49	406	76	848	2	7	1397	41,518
Franklin,	48	142	117	281		3	591	17,564
Fulton,	45	457	86	834	4	38	1466	43,568
Gilmer,	62	418	131	799	7	15	1441	42,826
Glascok,	2	51	9	85			148	4,398
Glynn,	3	28	7	36	6		80	2,377
Greene,	18	82	46	166		2	316	9,391
Gordon,	42	318	46	773			1180	35,069
Gwinnett,	118	615	294	1378	48	34	2505	74,448
Habersham,	43	253	84	338	19		745	22,141
Hall,	73	253	168	635	13	18	1165	34,623
Hancock,	9	117	15	189	8	7	351	10,431
Haralson,	36	92	58	197		3	386	11,470
Harris,	31	165	65	329	2		600	17,831
Hart,	50	172	119	342		2	690	20,506
Heard,	27	119	55	314		2	517	15,365
Henry,	45	219	87	497		1	854	25,380
Houston,	22	205	41	440	6	17	738	21,933
Irwin,	9	16	20	40			84	2,496

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE, &c.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Widows of soldiers.	Disabled & discharged soldiers.	Women dependent upon deceased soldiers in service.	Orphans of deceased soldiers under 12 years of age.	Children dependent upon soldiers in service.	Children under 12 years of age of disabled soldiers discharged.	Other persons over 12 years of age dependent upon soldiers.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Apportionment to each county.
Jackson,	66	3	219	145	435			868	25,796
Jasper,	16	5	98	36	234			389	11,561
Jefferson,	27	2	138	3	326	7		503	14,949
Johnson,	14	1	56	36	135			242	7,192
Jones,	12		86		214			312	9,272
Laurens,	17	2	182	62	485	5	26	779	23,151
Lee.	12		80	31	148			271	8,054
Liberty,	5	1	94	14	237	2	12	365	10,847
Lincoln,	9		37	16	61			123	3,655
Lowndes,	25	2	95	68	248			438	13,017
Lumpkin,	45		336	108	485			974	28,947
Macon,	21	3	122	46	229			421	12,512
Madison,	46		126	117	283			572	16,999
Marion,	22	1	170	20	452		4	669	19,882
McIntosh,	10	1	44	20	77	5		157	4,666
Meriwether,	45	2	239	107	487		3	883	26,242
Miller,	16		84	33	148			281	8,351
Milton,	25	5	198	43	420	5		696	20,684
Mitchell,	30		151	57	329		5	572	16,999
Monroe,	25	3	154	51	309	6		548	16,286

Montgomery,	15		68	46	155				287	8,529
Morgan,	11	2	64	29	111				224	6,657
Murray,	26	1	248	59	549				899	26,718
Muscogee,	37	4	382	91	587		8		1137	33,791
Newton,	53	10	40	107	171		21		604	17,950
Oglethorpe,	16	2	284	5	162				271	8,054
Paulding,	61	7	281	139	609				1097	32,602
Pickens,	51	11	92	127	529		34		1044	31,027
Pierce,	11	1	80	33	187				312	9,272
Pike,	55	4	230	144	415		4		852	25,321
Polk,	18	2	205	54	428				716	21,279
Pulaski,	37	1	140	97	348				632	18,782
Putnam,	17	18	68	32	185		32		352	10,461
Quitman,	18		93	31	174				316	9,391
Rabun,	13	3	112	32	252		12		426	12,660
Randolph,	36	5	137	85	289		4		559	16,613
Richmond,	48	5	412	9	470		5		953	28,322
Schley,	8	1	84	13	181				287	8,529
Seriven,									516	15,335
Spalding,	27	1	210	61	428		1		731	21,788
Stewart,	37	4	151	104	289		12		609	18,099
Sumter,	36	12	301	12	607				968	28,768
Talbot,	21	4	106	49	189		5		380	11,293
Taliaferro,	12	1	31	29	40				113	3,358
Tattnall,	20		131	39	293				473	14,057

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE, &c.—CONTINUED.

Taylor,	71	29	150	107	355	3	7	722	21,457
Telfair,	12			64	131		1	208	6,181
Terrell,	26		107	46	187			366	10,877
Thomas,	27	8	214	70	472	9	4	804	23,894
Towns,	16	2	145	41	346			550	16,345
Troup,	26	5	121	94	268		1	515	15,305
Twiggs,	24	4	116	55	205	5	8	417	12,393
Union,	28	1	234	65	580	2	1	911	27,074
Upson,	25	3	179	43	340	2	4	596	17,713
Walker,	49	10	373	114	839	11	5	1401	41,637
Walton,	76	2	190	198	444		40	950	28,233
Ware,	14		84	40	200			338	10,045
Warren,	24	3	143	70	231	5	21	497	14,770
Washington,	46		195	111	418		3	773	22,973
Wayne,	11	2	102	5	331	1	40	492	14,622
Webster,	20	1	63	51	174		2	311	9,242
White,	35	6	147	73	306	4	3	574	17,059
Whitfield,	56		356	53	719			1184	35,188
Wilcox,	32	4	76	88	186			386	11,471
Wilkes,	13	3	73	29	174		6	298	8,856
Wilkinson,	35	1	197	91	434			758	22,527
Worth,	19	9	70	16	104	13	.	231	6,865
	4,003	550	22,637	8,492	45,718	592	843	84,119	\$2,500,000

On motion of Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, 200 copies of the report of Comptroller General accompanying the communication of the Governor, was ordered printed for the use of the House.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize the guarantee by the State of Georgia of the Bonds of the Confederate States of America, so far as to guarantee her proportionate share of the sum of \$500,000,000, was read the 2d time and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, from the Committee on Banks, presented the following report:

The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Stonewall Insurance Co., and for other purposes, recommend that the bill be amended so that the charter shall expire in 30 years, and that when so amended the bill shall pass.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association, of which they recommend the passage, after it has been amended so that the charter shall expire in 30 years.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Macon Insurance and Trust Co., which they recommend do not pass.

Also, an act to be entitled an act to incorporate a bank to be called the Commercial Bank of Georgia, and for other purposes therein named, which they recommend do not pass.

F. W. ADAMS, Ch'm.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to repeal the 1,376 section of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to amend the 4,496 section of the Code of Georgia.

The bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, approved Nov. 22d, 1862, was read the 2d time and committed for a third reading.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the cultivating in the State of Georgia more than a certain quantity of land in cotton or tobacco, during the present war.

Mr. Walton, of Wilkes, offered as a substitute, a bill to raise revenue for the support of government by imposing a tax on the planting of more cotton in this State than herein specified.

Mr. Cabaniss offered as a substitute, a bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on land above a certain number of acres planted and cultivated in cotton, and to prescribe a penalty for making a false return of the same.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered an amendment, which, together with the original and both substitutes, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and made the special order for that hour.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to authorize the several Courts of Ordinary of this State to appoint persons to assign and set off dower, for which the Judiciary Committee had reported a substitute.

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, moved to amend the substitute by adding immediately after the words "county surveyor of the county," the words "or other competent surveyor," which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association.

The report of the committee was agreed to, which being favorable to the bill, the bill was passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Macon Insurance and Trust company.

The report of the committee being adverse to the bill, the same was disagreed to.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by inserting, "that this company shall issue no certificate of deposit of a less amount than five dollars," which was lost.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered the following amendment:

Provided, the private property of the stockholders shall be bound for the payment and redemption of all certificates issued and for all debts and liabilities created by said corporation to an amount equal to twice the amount of stock held by any stockholder.

Mr. Adams moved to amend said amendment by striking out the qualification in the liability clause.

And pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill under consideration when the House adjourned.

The amendment to Mr. Whittle's amendment was lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Whittle was agreed to.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, moved to amend by inserting the following :

That the amount of certificates of deposit issued by this company shall not exceed twice the amount of its capital stock paid in, and that any excess of issue shall cause a forfeiture of its charter.

The directors of this company shall be required to publish semi-annually, under oath, in a public gazette, a statement of its indebtedness.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to strike out of said amendment all of the first paragraph, which motion prevailed, and the amendment as amended agreed to.

The vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill, and the yeas and nays being required to be recorded, resulted in yeas 82 and nays 43.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Banning,	Hargrove,	Reese,
Barbour,	Hester,	Render,
Barker,	Hodges,	Rice,
Barnes,	Hutchings,	Schley,
Beasley,	Irwin,	Smith, of Brooks,
Bloodworth,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith of Ogle-
Bird,	Jernigan,	thorpe,
Briscoe,	Jones of Lee,	Stephens of Han-
Brown, of Clay,	Jones, of Harris,	cock,
Burke,	Kirby,	Stewart,
Burney,	Key,	Strickland,
Cabaniss,	Lawson,	Swearingen,
Candler,	Lazenby,	Tatum,
Carswell,	Lemond,	Taylor,
Carlton,	Lester,	Thomas,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lott,	Thrasher,
Cochran, of Wilkin-	Love,	Tomlinson,
son,	Mallard,	Trammell,
Dill,	Matthews,	Tye,
Dubose,	McCamy,	Underwood,
Ellington,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Vanbrackel,
Fain,	Moore,	Walden,
Felton,	Monk,	Walton of Stewart,
Findley,	Mulkey,	Whitehead,
Gibbs,	Mullens,	Whittle,
Gibson,	Norwood,	Williams,
Glenn,	Owens,	Wyley,
Griffin,	Pitts,	Zachry,
Hargett,	Raiford,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gay,	McCord,
Alred,	Giddens,	Mitchell of Taylor.
Bacon,	Gresham,	Mizell,
Beaty,	Harper,	Moss,
Beall of Randolph,	Hawkins,	Neal,
Blake,	Heard of Dawson,	Oaks,
Bleckley,	Heard of Miller,	Patterson,
Brawner,	Horne,	Scott,
Brown of Coweta,	Johnson,	Sheats,
Cantrell,	Jones, of Early,	Smith, of Hall,
Dever,	Lawhon,	Snell,
Duke,	Lee,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Dumas,	Lindsay,	thorpe,
Favor,	Martin,	Walton of Wilkes.
Fleming,	McAfee,	

Ayes 82 ; nays 43. Two-thirds not voting for the bill, the same was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has adopted a resolution relative to the impressment of slaves to work on the defenses of Savannah, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the Senate resolutions authorizing the impressment of slaves taken up, and on motion of Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, the said resolutions and all amendments and all other resolutions upon the same subject were referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Trammell, Whittle, Norwood, Love, and Pitts.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to communicate to the House of Representatives information in relation to the salt manufactured at Saltville, Virginia, under the contract made by Hon. John W. Lewis, as agent for Georgia, with M. S. Temple & Co. ; also to communicate for the use of the House, a copy of such correspondence as may be in the Executive office in relation to the manufacture of salt at Saltville and its transportation to Georgia ; and furthermore, that he is hereby requested to communicate all such information and suggestions he may think appropriate to be considered in connection with the important object of providing a supply of salt for the people of Georgia.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate and confer certain powers and privileges upon the Citizen Fire Company of Augusta, known as No. 8.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 4,708 of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent slaves in this State from owning or using property of their own without the consent of their owners.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Baker county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed Nov. 28, 1861.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the amount of compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change sections 2,488 and 2,490 of the Code of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize returns to Floyd Superior and Inferior Courts at the spring term thereof, 1863, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the perfecting of titles to land when parties die and leave bonds out for titles.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the consolidation of the stocks of the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railroad Company and the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to establish rates of dockage, wharfage and storage in the city of Savannah, and to repeal all laws or parts of laws militating against the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4,496 section of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize executors, administrators and guardians to receive Confederate Treasury Notes and interest-bearing Confederate Notes in payment of claims due or to be due such estates as they may represent.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 1,376 section of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire Company and grant them certain exemptions, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to protect sheep raising and encourage the growing of wool.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid certain acts of Notaries Public in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company in the city of Augusta to be called the Commercial Insurance Company of Augusta.

The bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs, and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to define the qualification of voters at the elections to be held in the city of Columbus for Mayor and Aldermen and other officers in said city whose election is given to the people by law, and to provide for the registry of all persons entitled to vote for city officers in said city.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1863. }
9 o'clock, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Moseley.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Henderson of Pierce, Pittman of Ware, Spain of Talbot, on special business, to Mr. Swearingen of Dooly for a few days after Saturday next, and to Mr. Bloodworth of Pike for three days after Saturday next.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, presented a petition, which on motion was referred to the Committee on Transportation without being read.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compensate managers of elections in Warren, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved Dec. 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took of the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to change and make certain the laws as to the registration of free persons of color.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to dispense with administration on the estates of deceased persons under circumstances therein specified.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed November 28th, 1861, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein named, for which the Judiciary Committee had reported a substitute.

Mr. Dever of Polk moved that the bill and substitute be laid on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

Mr. Adams of Clark moved to divide the questions as to the salaries of different officers, which motion was lost.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, moved to amend by inserting the word "amend" in the caption and body of the bill instead of "repeal," which was agreed to.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend by providing that this act shall go into effect on the 15th of April inst.

Mr. Hargrove of Floyd moved to insert, "this act shall go into operation from and after peace shall be declared between the United States and the Confederate States of America"; which amendment was laid on the table for the present.

The amendment offered by Mr. Whittle was agreed to.

The substitute was received and adopted in lieu of the original bill, which was read the third time, and upon its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 88, and nays 45.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Cabaniss,	Felton,
Banning,	Candler,	Findley,
Barbour,	Cameron,	Gay,
Barker,	Carswell,	Gibbs,
Barnes,	Carlton,	Gibson,
Beall of Randolph,	Cochran of Glynn,	Giddens,
Beasley,	Cochran, of Wil-	Gresham,
Bleckley,	kinson,	Griffin,
Bigham,	Coombs,	Hargett,
Bird,	Dickinson,	Heard of Dawson,
Briscoe,	Dill,	Heard, of Miller.
Brown, of Clay,	DuBose,	Henderson of
Brown of Coweta,	Ellington,	Pierce,
Burke,	Ezell,	Hester,

Hodges,	McCamy,	Rushin,
Horne,	McCord,	Schley,
Howell,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Smith of Brooks,
Irwin,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Spain,
Jackson of Heard,	Moore,	Speight,
Jernigan,	Monk,	Stephens of Han-
Johnson,	Mulkey,	cock,
Jones of Lee,	Neal,	Stewart,
Jones of Harris,	Norwood,	Swearingen,
Kirby,	Owens,	Tatum,
Key,	Patterson,	Thomas,
Lawson,	Pittman,	Thrasher,
Lee,	Pitts,	Tye,
Lemond,	Raiford,	Walton of Wilkes,
Lott,	Reese,	Whittle,
Love,	Reynolds,	Williams.
Mallard,	Rice,	Wyley,
Matthews,	Robison,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Harper,	Slappey,
Alfred,	Hawkins,	Smith of Hall,
Beaty,	Haygood,	Smith, of Ogle-
Black,	Jones of Early,	thorpe,
Blake,	Lawhon,	Snell,
Bloodworth,	Lazenby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Brawner,	McAfee,	thorpe,
Burney,	Mizell,	Strickland,
Cantrell,	Moss,	Taylor,
Clements,	Mullens,	Tomlinson,
Dever,	Nesbit,	Trammell,
Dumas,	Oaks,	Underwood,
Fain,	Render,	Walden,
Favor,	Scott,	Whitehead,
Fleming,	Sheats,	Zachry.
Hargrove,		

Ayes 88, nays 45. So the bill was passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Ware county to assess an extra tax for the purpose of building a Court House in said county, and for other purposes," assented to 12th December, 1861; also to revise the said repealed act.

A bill to compensate the citizens of this State for certain slaves, who have died or been seriously injured or disabled under certain circumstances.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill to incorporate the Blauceville Slate Mining Company in the county of Polk, and for other purposes.

A bill to prevent monopolies and speculating in renting or leasing salt lands and waters on the coast of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lester from the Judiciary Committee presented the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to prevent and punish the cultivating in the State of Georgia, more than a certain quantity of land in cotton, or tobacco, during the present war. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of government by imposing a tax on the planting of more cotton in this State than herein specified. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on land above a certain number of acres planted and cultivated in cotton, and to prescribe a penalty for making a false return of the same, have had the same under consideration and direct me to make the following report:

The committee believing that the object of referring the bills to them was simply to obtain a report upon the constitutionality of the legislation proposed by the bills, have confined themselves to that question.

The committee are unanimously of the opinion that the first bill is consistent with the constitution, in so far as it effects those who have not planted cotton, or who do not plant cotton before the passage of the bill, but a majority of the committee are of the opinion that the passage of the bill would be a violation of the Constitution so far as it effects the rights of those who have planted cotton, or who may plant before the passage of the bill, because the passage of the bill would be, in the judgment of a majority of the committee, retroactive legislation injuriously effecting the rights of such as may have planted cotton as aforesaid.

A majority of the committee are also of the opinion that the passage of the second or third bill would violate the Constitution, because the Constitution declares, that the right of taxation shall be exercised only to raise revenue, and that revenue shall be raised only for the support of the government, to pay the public debt, to provide for the common defense, and for such other purposes as are specified in the grant of powers.

The object of the bill being not to raise revenue, but to

suppress an evil, the object cannot be accomplished by taxation without a violation of the Constitution.

[Signed]

GEO. N. LESTER.

The House took up the report when Mr. DuBose offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the bill and substitute upon the growth and cultivation of cotton be submitted to a special committee of five, whose duty it shall be to present to the House suitable resolutions, and an address to the people of this State, urging them to desist from planting and cultivating cotton as they are now allowed by law to do, except for domestic purposes, and to save seed, and that no further legislation be had upon this subject.

Mr. Adams moved to lay said resolution on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

The resolution offered by Mr. DuBose was withdrawn.

Mr. Whittle of Bibb offered the following resolution :

Resolved, as the sense of this House, that the legislature should, by law, further restrict the growth of cotton.

Mr. Stephens of Hancock moved the indefinite postponement of the original bill and all the substitutes ; upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 64 and nays 76.

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs.

Alred,	Haygood,	Roberts,
Bacon,	Heard of Miller,	Robison,
Barbour,	Hester,	Rushin,
Barnes,	Horne,	Scott,
Beaty,	Hutchings,	Smith, of Ogle-
Beall of Randolph,	Irwin,	thorpe,
Bleckley,	Jackson, of Heard,	Snell,
Bigham,	Jones, of Lee,	Spain,
Bird,	Jones of Early,	Speight,
Brown of Clay.	Jones of Harris,	Stephens of Han-
Carswell,	Lawson,	cock,
Coombs,	Lee,	Stewart,
Dever,	Lemond,	Tatum,
Dickinson,	Lott,	Taylor,
Dill,	Mallard,	Thrasher,
DuBose,	Matthews,	Walton of Stewart,
Ellington,	McCamy,	Whitehead,
Felton,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Williams,
Gresham,	Moore,	Wyley,
Griffin,	Neal,	Zachry.
Hargett,	Pitts,	
Hargrove,	Raiford,	
Harper,	Reese,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Fleming,	Moss,
Banning,	Findley,	Mulkey,
Barker,	Gay,	Mullens,
Beasley,	Gibbs,	Nesbit,
Black,	Gibson,	Norwood,
Blake,	Giddens,	Oaks,
Bloodworth,	Glenn,	Owens,
Brawner,	Hawkins,	Patterson,
Briscoe,	Heard, of Dawson,	Render,
Brown of Coweta,	Hodges,	Rice,
Burk,	Howell,	Schley,
Burney,	Jernigan,	Slappey,
Cabaniss,	Johnson,	Smith, of Brooks,
Candler,	Kirby,	Smith of Hall,
Cameron,	Key,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Carlton,	Lazenby,	Strickland,
Clements,	Lester,	Swearingen,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lindsay,	Thomas,
Cochran of Wil-	Love,	Tomlinson,
kinson,	Martin,	Trammell,
Culberson,	McAfee,	Tye,
Dumas,	McCord,	Underwood,
Ezell,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Walden,
Fain,	Mizell,	Walton of Wilkes,
Favor,	Monk,	Whittle.

Yeas 64; nays 76. So the motion was lost.

The House took up the third bill embraced in the report.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by adding the following, to come in at the close of the first section:

“And when said person or persons may own or employ hands over fifty-five years of age and under thirty-five, or over twelve years of age and under fifteen, two of said hands shall be counted as one”; which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to fill the blank in the second section with \$10.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved to fill the blank with \$25 00; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to strike out the proviso in the 2d Section, which was agreed to.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Dumas of Monroe and Coombs of Lowndes, after to-morrow; to Mr. Matthews of Upson after Saturday next, and to Mr. Smith of Brooks, for Friday afternoon and Saturday next on special business.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a message in response to the Resolution of the House in reference to the expenditure of the \$1,500,000 appropriated for the purpose of clothing Georgia troops in Confederate service.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House, to-wit:

A bill to authorize the issuance of a grant to a certain lot of land in the county of Brooks.

A bill to provide for the proper administration of the estate of S. L. Trawick, deceased, late of Decatur county, Georgia; with an amendment thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill before the House at the time of adjourning of the morning session.

Mr. Cabaniss moved further to amend the 1st Section by adding "and Tobacco"; which was agreed to.

To amend 2d Section as follows:

"And upon any quantity of land cultivated in Tobacco above one quarter of an acre to each hand there shall be levied and collected a tax of \$20 per acre on all land so cultivated."

Mr. Cochran of Glynn moved to amend by striking out \$20 and inserting \$75, which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The 2nd bill embraced in the report was, on motion, withdrawn.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the substitute under consideration by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, that when any citizen of this State may own and cultivate more than one plantation he be authorized to plant the whole amount of cotton and tobacco, legalized under this act, at any plantation he may prefer"; which amendment was agreed to.

Pending the discussion on said substitute the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1863. }
 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Beasley, of Bulloch, Robison, of Muscogee, Horne, of Sumter, and Felton, of Macon, for a few days.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, presented a petition and account, which on motion, was referred, without being read, to a committee of three physicians consisting of Messrs. Tye, Martin and Walton.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit:

An act to authorize the issuance of a grant to a certain lot of land in the county of Brooks.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, presented the following report:

The special committee of five to whom was referred the Senate and sundry other resolutions relative to the impressment of slaves to work on the defenses around Savannah, have had the same under consideration, and direct me to report the resolutions herewith submitted as a substitute for the same and recommend that they do pass.

[Signed.] L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Trammell, said report was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Moore, was laid on the table for the present.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill to change the line between the counties of Madison and Hart.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Georgia Home Insurance Company, assented to Dec. 12th, 1859.

A bill to repeal all special laws concerning public roads, applicable to the county of Burke in this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, presented the following report:

The joint special committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of small pox, beg leave to make the following report:

The Legislature at its last session passed an act authorizing and empowering the Inferior Courts of each county,

and the corporate authorities of any town or city in this State, to provide suitable Hospitals for those persons so affected, and to furnish them with such medical and other attention as they might think necessary, and to provide proper quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of said disease, and to have all accounts of expenses accruing from such regulations, properly audited and forwarded to the Governor for payment. The said act *provided further*, that no person or persons should be forced to leave their homes and placed in such hospitals, when they are properly provided for and quarantied at their own expense. By reference to this act and that portion of the Governor's message upon that subject, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the act of December last, was not sufficiently explicit in its provisions to protect the interest of the State against imposition and speculation, and have therefore agreed upon an amendatory act which they now present and recommend its passage.

WM. P. BEASLEY, Cham'n. Sen. Com.

R. J. COCHRAN, Chm'n. House Com.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when Mr. Smith, of Brooks, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry O'Neal of the county of Brooks.

Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to facilitate suits against Express Companies in this State.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Dade County Iron Manufacturing and Coal Company, approved Feb. 7th. 1854.

Mr. Findley, of Lumpkin, reported a bill for the relief of James Kelley, Capt. Home Guards, Dahlonega, and compensate him for military services. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of bounty of fifty dollars to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in the military service of the State.

Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, reported a bill to amend section 4317 of the Code of Georgia.

Mr. Findley also reported a bill to be entitled an act to release and fully discharge Archibald G. Wimpey, of the county of Lumpkin, as co-Executor from the trust reposed by the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Smith, late of said county, deceased.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize J. M. Broadfield, Administrator *de bonis non* on the estate of Isaac Boring, late of Putnam county, deceased, to sell at private sale a house and lot in the town of Eatonton, belonging to said estate.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Sarah Arnold, of Putnam county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to allow Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Trustees twelve months to invest trust funds.

Mr. McAfee, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an act to regulate toll in the county of Gwinnett.

Mr. Beall, of Randolph, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to Dec. 12th, 1862, to extend the provisions of said act in certain cases, and provide for the payment of expenses incurred under certain circumstances.

Mr. Alred, of Pickens, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the county lines between the counties of Gilmer and Pickens, and to add a portion of Gilmer to the county of Pickens, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, reported a bill to be entitled an act to constitute Abner Roan Zachary, the heir of Josiah Boswell, of Putnam county.

Mr. Cantrell, of Campbell, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a ware house and Deposit Company in the city of Americus, also the Lagrange Ware House Insurance and Deposit Company in Troup county.

Mr. Haygood, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize certain processes and commissions returnable to February term 1863, of Walton Superior Court.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the 3rd clause of the 739th section of the Code of Georgia.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to December, 1862.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the appointment of arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union Branch Rail Road Company to compensation from the State of Georgia, and for the settlement of the same.

Mr. Overstreet, of Emanuel, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed the 8th Dec. 1860, which allows compensation to managers of elections in the county of Emanuel.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a message, in response to the resolution of inquiry of the House, upon the subject of the manufacture and transportation of salt.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Walton, of Stewart, and Stephens of Hancock, for a few days on account of sickness, and to Mr. Mitchell, of Taylor, and Irwin, of Washington, on special business.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, to-wit: the consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Cabaniss for the bill reported by the majority of the committee on cotton planting.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, offered the report of the minority of the committee on cotton planting, as a substitute for the original bill and substitute.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, moved to lay the whole matter on that subject on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

After some discussion on the bill and substitute, the further consideration thereof was on motion of Mr. Cabaniss, postponed until 3 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the House took up the following message from his Excellency the Governor, which was read and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., APRIL 2D, 1863. }

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a report from Ira R. Foster, Quartermaster General, which contains a statement of the amount of the \$1,500,000 appropriation, which has been expended, with the quantity of clothing supplied to the troops, and the quantity now on hand ready to be forwarded to them, which will, I trust, afford the information desired by the House. The report of the Quartermaster General, contains important suggestions, in reference to the procurement of future supplies of clothing for the troops, which are worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature. If it is the policy of the State to continue to supply her needy soldiers, as I think it should be, I entertain no doubt that the supply for the next twelve months, could be purchased now for one third less than it can be had six months hence. The price of all articles of clothing has, I believe, advanced nearly one third since your adjournment in December last.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. DuBose, 200 copies of the report of the Quartermaster General was ordered printed for the use of the House.

REPORT
OF
Lt. Col. Ira R. Foster, Quartermaster General,
ON THE
\$1,500,000 *APPROPRIATION*.
MARCH 25TH, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ATLANTA. MARCH 25TH, 1863. }

Col. H. C. Wayne, Adjutant General: .

COLONEL :—I have the honor herewith to submit to you, to be laid before his Excellency the Governor, the following report of my operations in procuring clothing for the destitute Georgia troops in Confederate service, under an act entitled “An Act to appropriate money to procure and furnish clothing, shoes, caps or hats, and blankets for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same.” and instructions from your office.

I entered upon the duties assigned me by the above instructions under circumstances the most embarrassing. The State had been stripped of the necessary material, both by home consumption and the officers of the Confederate Government. I have succeeded, however, far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

Fortunately for the country, I succeeded in securing a large quantity of wool at reduced prices, which is rapidly being manufactured into clothing. I found it impossible to obtain a sufficiency of upper leather, hence I had to resort to the use of duck as a substitute, which subserves the end sought admirably. Its power of resisting moisture is greater than ordinary leather manufactured in haste. With it our troops are well pleased.

I have established a Clothing Bureau at Augusta, under the control of my efficient assistant, Capt. Geo. W. Evans. He is discharging his duties creditably to himself and beneficially to the State.

I have also established a shoe manufactory at Marietta, under the superintendence of Capt. E. M. Field, A. A. Q. M., who is managing it with energy and ability.

Up to this date I have filled requisitions made by C. S. Quartermasters, and approved by the officers commanding, showing the number of men present, the number of men actually destitute, and the articles of which they were destitute, of nineteen regiments and two battalions, as follows :

No. of Regiment.	Stationed.	Hats.	Coats.	Pants.	Draw's.	Shirts.	Socks.	Shoes.
14th,	Va.	100	38	114	86	78	200	159
17th,	"	162	102	189	124	118	250	225
24th,	"	18	33	69	81	61	202	40
27th,	"	317	317	317	317	317	350	317
51st,	"	285	291	303	270	233	400	303
59th,	"	632	632	632	632	632	632	632
55th,	Tenn.	119	88	117	71	80	93	133
5th,	Tenn.	179	38	100	32	36	152	115
6th,	Va.	118	183	184	185	185	203	180
19th,	"	106	69	145	160	143	174	130
23d,	"	20	110	165	133	160	160	131
28th,	"	134	71	127	116	91	110	55
43d,	Vicks.	300	435	425		460	500	410
36th,	"	775	775	775	775	775	775	775
20th,	Va.	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Col. Gordon's,	Sav'h,	100	100	150	200	400	200	300
Sav. Vol. G'ds,	"		5	33	108	80	123	217
21st Bat.,	Chas n.		71	71	50		200	
39th Reg.,	Vicks.	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
21st,	Va.						200	200
25th,	Sav'h.	8	13	47	243	225	172	148
Total issued,		4648	4556	5288	4558	5449	6371	5744

These stores have been shipped to their destination, in charge chiefly of bonded State Agents. In a few instances the Quartermasters of the Regiments have received them at our storehouses.

Requisitions are still coming in, which we can easily fill. Information, however, has reached us, that through the irregularities of the mails, a number of Georgia Regiments have not heard of the appropriation, and are complaining for want of clothing.

Our amount of clothing on hand is as follows :

Hats.	Coats.	Pants.	Drawers.	Shirts.	Socks.	Shoes.
129	7,272	9,257	11,667	10,400	1,976	5,878

Besides the clothing manufactured, we have stock on hand amounting to the following :

Osnaburgs.	Shirtings.	Kerseys.	Duck.	Leather.
12,983	18,850	6,410	970	35,063

We have entered, quite largely, into contracts with factories and tanneries. I would here take occasion to state that the proprietors of these factories and tanneries, have in the main, shown themselves worthy of the great struggle in which we are engaged.

I have labored to my utmost ability to use the funds ap-

propriated; prudently and economically. Thus far I have expended about \$800,000. To meet contracts already entered into, will require about \$400,000.

From present indications the appropriation already made will scarcely be sufficient to meet the pressing *summer* demands of our troops. If another appropriation be not made by which to provide in advance, a further supply of clothing, our troops will suffer more the coming winter than they did during the past. Prices are continually going up. Owing to the increasing scarcity of material and the redundancy of our currency, the sooner contracts are entered into, and purchases made the better for the State.

If it should be the intention of the Legislature to furnish our destitute troops with clothing *during the war*, the earlier their action the better. It will, I fear, be suicidal to indulge the hope that our armies will be disbanded before the rigors of another winter will have set in. Our better policy will be to prepare for the sad crisis, should it come upon us. In view of our prospects in the future, and the alarming bareness of our leather, hide, and wool markets, I have been induced to send competent agents to Savannah, Vicksburg, and Texas, to purchase and ship these articles to me to this place. I expect at an early day, unless the enemy intercept our western transportation, to procure a sufficiency to supply our pressing demands next winter, provided I am not ordered to abandon the enterprise. I have already purchased and put in process of tanning several thousand pounds of green hides, which will be ready for use early in the coming winter.

The leather and cloth, manufactured out of hides and wool thus purchased, will be much less abundant next winter than the past, or even now, and will be of vital importance to the State in shoeing and clothing her brave, but destitute troops. In case the Legislature fails to make additional provisions for her troops in the field (which I feel confident they will not do,) the products of these purchases will be in great demand, and the prices thereof very high. In either case, the enterprise will be *profitable* to the State; and in no wise can the State be the loser.

The noble women of Georgia have patriotically responded to my appeal for socks; for which they are entitled to the country's gratitude. The appeal was made because the article could not be had until they were manufactured by our ladies. Already a large quantity has been received, and we are daily receiving them. As will be seen above, several thousands have been issued.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

IRA R. FOSTER,
Quartermaster General,
State of Georgia.

The following message from his Excellency the Governor, was taken up and read and 200 copies of the same and accompanying documents ordered printed for the use of the House.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE GEORGIA, April 3d, 1863. }

To the House of Representatives :

I communicate herewith a copy of the contract made through the agency of Hon. John W Lewis with Maj. M. S. Temple, for the manufacture of salt at Saltville, Virginia, together with a correspondence between Major Temple and myself, upon the subject of increased compensation for the manufacture of salt. I am also permitted by the kindness of Hon. B. H. Bigham, of the House, to copy a letter from the Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee R. R. Co., upon the subject of the transportation of salt from Saltville to Bristol, and of wood to the Georgia works at Saltville. These documents will, I trust, be found to contain the information required by the resolution of the House.

It may not be improper for me to remark, that while as a general rule, I oppose the payment of additional compensation to those who have undertaken to perform any service for the State for a sum agreed upon by the parties, I am of opinion that the interest of the State would be advanced by a departure from the rule in this case. The outlay of money in the manufacture of salt, with the present difficulties in procuring wood, and at the present high prices of labor and provisions, is so much greater than it was at the time the contract was made, that it is not now possible for the contractor to make the salt at the price agreed upon. As the contract is a large one, running through the war, the result must be the bankruptcy of the contractor, and the suspension of the work. I therefore recommend such change in the contract as will enable the contractor to press forward with the work, *upon condition* that he enlarge his works, if not already sufficient, so as to supply to the State the full quantity of five hundred bushels per day, while he receives the additional compensation.

By reference to the letter of Mr. Dodamead, it will be seen that our trains will not be permitted to run over his road to Saltville to transport our salt to this State. This settles the question, that it is impossible for us to do our own carrying, as we can have no control over the roads beyond the limits of this State. We are therefore at the mercy of the Railroads, and will be obliged to submit to such terms as they may impose.

While the compensation offered by the Virginia and Ten-

nessee Road for the use of engines and cars which we may furnish to the Superintendent of that Road, to be used by him in the transportation of wood and salt for this State and her people, is much less than the actual value of the hire of the trains, I recommend that his proposition be accepted, and that two trains be furnished by the State for the purpose of supplying all the Georgia works with wood, and bringing out the Georgia salt to Bristol. To accomplish this object, it will be necessary that I be authorized to purchase or impress the trains from some of the Company roads of this State, as the resolutions of the last session do not, in my opinion, contemplate a permanent impressment, but only a temporary seizure of trains to run from this State to Saltville. The State Road cannot furnish the trains, as we have already lost about two hundred cars and several of our most valuable engines, which were carried to other sections of the Confederacy in military service, and never returned to the Road. The press of business, especially for the Confederate Government, is very heavy upon the Road, and I am obliged to continue to run the corn train to Southwestern Georgia during most of this spring and summer, to supply bread to the people in the destitute sections of the State. It will become necessary for the State and her companies to build a warehouse at Bristol, and store the salt as fast as it is brought from Saltville. We shall then be dependent upon the East Tennessee and Virginia and the East Tennessee and Georgia Roads to bring it to Dalton. While I anticipate difficulty in getting it through from Bristol to Dalton, I trust arrangements may be consummated by which it can be done within the year. Provision should be made for furnishing additional rolling stock on these roads to carry it, if we can do no better. Every effort in our power should be made to secure a supply of salt for the State as soon as possible, that we may avoid the panic and high prices which may result from scarcity next fall.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

SALT CONTRACT.

Whereas, a contract was made and entered into on the 30th day of March, 1862, between Stewart, Buchanan & Co., of the first part, and John W Lewis, agent of the State of Georgia, under power of attorney from the Governor of said State, of the other part, the terms and conditions of which are as follows, to-wit :

STATE OF VIRGINIA, }
Smythe County, May 30th, 1862. }

Articles of agreement made and entered into between Stewart, Buchanan & Co., of the first part, and John W.

Lewis, agent of the State of Georgia under power of attorney from the Governor of said State, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said party of the first part agrees to furnish and raise sufficiently high to run to the salt kettles at the location selected in the meadow below the Preston furnace, at the salt works known as the Preston and King Salt Works, in the county and State aforesaid, a sufficiency of salt water to make as much as five hundred bushels per day of salt (if that much can be made by the party of the first part), for which the party of the second part is to pay at the rate of fifty cents per bushel of fifty pounds, on every bushel of salt manufactured from said water so raised—payment for the same to be made every week. The party of the second part is to incur every expense connected with the manufacture of said salt, except furnishing the water raised as above stated, and have liberty connected with the grounds adjacent to the location above described, to put up the necessary kettles, shelters, hauling wood, salt, &c.

The party of the second part has the liberty of extending this contract until the end of the present war, and until three months thereafter. The party of the second part does not obligate himself to make any given quantity per day, but will, after getting kettles, shelters, &c., make, if he can, 500 bushels per day. If it becomes necessary to increase the stationary motive power, or otherwise increase the power of elevating the salt water, the party of the second part can have it done, and retain pay for the same out of the salt rent. In the event of a failure of an ample supply of salt water of good strength, the said Stewart, Buchanan & Co. are to be liable for no damages on account thereof. And the said John W. Lewis, agent, is not to interfere with the said Stewart, Buchanan & Co. in getting wood hauled upon the Railroad; and unless both parties can have enough hauled for their purposes, said Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for their furnaces now in operation, shall have the preference so far as the hauling of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is concerned. And the said Lewis, agent, agrees to dispose of the salt manufactured by him to the citizens of the State of Georgia, for their consumption.

Signed in duplicate. Witness the following signatures :

(Signed) STEWART, BUCHANAN & CO.,

(Signed) JOHN W. LEWIS,

Ag't under power of att'y from the State of Ga.

Now, in order to the full execution of the above recited contract, the said John W. Lewis, agent, agrees with M. S. Temple, of the county of Green and State of Tennessee, as follows: The said M. S. Temple assumes the carrying into effect in good faith, the above recited contract on the part and in the stead of the said John W. Lewis, agent.

The said Lewis turns over to the said Temple forty-one kettles now at the place, 2,500 feet of plank; 11,050 brick now at the place, one and a half barrels of nails, two iron ladles, 3 small iron bevy chisels pointed for cleaning kettles, 12 bars of old railroad iron, and 3 axes. These articles are to go without special charge, but form a consideration in the general contract. The said Lewis is to have furnished at the salt works to the said Temple, ready made, sacks to hold the salt, and twine to sew the same, as much as five hundred bushels of salt per day. unavoidable accidents in breakage, leakage and things not within his power to control, excepted

The said Temple obligating himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to furnish that much salt delivered in the bags, as above, on the cars, provided the cars are furnished at the salt works, and is to receive one dollar and fifty cents per bushel of fifty pounds to the bushel, for the same, payable weekly in bankable currency; and is to continue to deliver that much until the end of the present war, and until three months afterwards.

The said Temple is to put up the kettles as soon as possible—those now on hand—and to have enough in operation to make as much as five hundred bushels per day, as soon as it is possible to do it. If the present war should terminate before the amount of sixty thousand bushels is made, the said Lewis, agent, is to take that much on the above terms, at any rate. In case the public enemy should take and possess the said salt works, then, as a matter of course, none of the parties to these contracts are bound by them, while so possessed by the enemy. The said Temple is to pay for the water out of the funds received for the salt.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of June, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN W. LEWIS, (L. s.)

(Signed) M. S. TEMPLE, (L. s.)

Witness :

W. E. RECTOR.

We guarantee to John W. Lewis, agent, the full and faithful performance of the above contract on the part of M. S. Temple.

Witness our hands and seals.

(Signed) SAMUEL McGAUGHY, security. (L. s.)

STATE OF GEORGIA, }
Cobb County, July 3rd, 1862. }

Whereas, it is not convenient for Hon. John W. Lewis, agent of the State of Georgia in the capacity mentioned in the foregoing copy contracts, to remain at the salt works, to see in person to the carrying out of the said contracts,

and to attend to all the business incident to the same, I hereby appoint and constitute Jesse R. Wikle, of the county of Bartow in this State, agent to remain at the salt works, to do and perform all necessary acts and things to be done on the part of the State of Georgia in carrying out said contracts, but not giving him power, unless specially authorized hereafter, to change or alter said contracts, nor revoking hereby any powers heretofore given to said John W. Lewis.

(Signed)

JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor of Georgia.

LETTER OF M. S. TEMPLE TO GOV BROWN.

SALTVILLE, VA., Feb. 1st, 1863.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown,
Governor of the State of Georgia:

DEAR SIR:—I hope you will not be deterred from giving this communication a careful perusal on account of its great length.

The vital interest I have in the subject embraced, and the deep solicitude manifested by your Excellency for its success, justify the expectation and belief that you will give it a patient and impartial consideration, and pass such judgment on the merits of the question embraced between the parties in interest, as the character of the case under all the circumstances may seem to justify.

I refer, of course, to the subject of making salt, with all its attending perplexities, annoyances and difficulties. These things attended my early efforts at preparation for salt making in a most remarkable manner, and have, I regret to say, more than kept pace with every subsequent movement up to the present hour. Difficulties without number or parallel have been met that were not anticipated, and of course not provided for. My present purpose is to bring to your notice the question of the propriety and justice of allowing increased compensation for the production of salt for the people of Georgia. I have no legal claim to present. I offer none. I ask, however, the privilege to refer to some of the circumstances by which I was surrounded at the time of making said salt contract, and which had their influence in causing me to engage in making salt, as distinguished from those that now surround me.

In the first place, I was negotiating at the time I met with Dr. J. W. Lewis, with Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for a salt water privilege on my own private account,

and on terms that would have made me a large fortune. Dr. Lewis at once urged me in an earnest and pressing manner to undertake to carry out his contract, and to lose sight of all idea of speculation. He more than once remarked to me that it was all wrong for any man to speculate on the necessities of a suffering people, and that the voice of public sentiment would overwhelm any man in such an undertaking.

To the representations and entreaties of our mutual friend, Dr. Lewis, I am to-day indebted for my connection with your State, believing as I then did, and as things then were, I could perform a patriotic act for a noble and public spirited people, and at the same time make a reasonable compensation for my family. The result of our frequent interviews was the contract you have on file in your office.

I have spared neither money nor effort to carry it into successful execution. I am sorry it has not been in my power to make more salt and thereby enable you to realise your highest expectations on this important subject. At the time I made my contract, no other State, nor do I remember of any individual having made salt contracts with the proprietors, consequently no competition in the various articles of supplies for making salt on the part of States, communities, counties, and individuals to an almost indefinite extent, could have entered into the cost of making salt at the time.

At that time there was a very flattering prospect for the growing crops of all this country—no sign of a famine or famine prices for farm products. Labor was comparatively plenty and cheap. Most supplies could be had in abundance and at moderate rates. No excess was perceptible in the volume of the currency of the country at that time. No conscript law had been passed and put into force. No demonstration had been made by military and other authorities to seize and impress and appropriate property regardless of ownership or circumstances. There were then no fears of an almost total failure of the Railroads to haul wood, nor could we anticipate such unheard of charges for transportation of wood and other supplies. I certainly had a right to expect the privilege of shipping to this place for my own consumption, the production of my own farm, but even that has been denied me, until consumed by degrees by the military authorities until but little remains for shipment. Since I commenced work here, the military of the C. S. and the Lincoln troops, when in view at the bridges, have taken corn and hay and appropriated the same without one dime of compensation, to the value of between four and five thousand dollars. Every article that enters into the production of salt has rose from one hundred to one thousand per cent. in the past seven months. The people

of the entire country have become excited, I may say gone wild with the spirit of speculation. Promises made to-day are disregarded and broken to-morrow by nineteen out of twenty of the community, provided they can make money by the operation. These are some of the circumstances that surround me to-day, in trying to make salt for your people. They are the result of causes beyond my power to foresee or control. The cost to-day of making salt is more than I am receiving from the State.

For convenience of comparison, I append a list of present and past prices for some leading articles of consumption.

I have no idea of repudiating the contract, nor of relaxing my energies in any particular, but candor compels me to say, that should the war continue for a great length of time, and supplies remain at present prices, it is uncertain how long I may be able to carry on the business.

I have spent at this place a large share of the earnings of a very active life for 25 years, in preparation and supplies for making salt, hoping for a reasonable reward from our contract, but at present I am fully of the opinion I am to be greatly disappointed unless you see proper to alter the contract to correspond with the very remarkable and unprecedented change that has taken place in the value of every article connected with the business.

The agents for making salt for the State of Tennessee and Alabama, are, as I am informed, receiving net for each bushel of salt made, *two dollars*, with an additional privilege of raising salt in payment of all supplies from the first beginning, which enabled them to buy, at very low rates all articles to carry on their works. These payments have had precedence over the deliveries to the States for consumption. Our contract was the first one made, in the absence of, and not expecting competition, consequently less guarded, and at much lower rates than any contract since made by any party.

I respectfully ask of your Excellency a careful survey of all the facts and circumstances of the trade, and decide the question that I now propose (*viz :*) So to change the contract as to allow me the same the Tennessee and Alabama agents are receiving, *two dollars per bushel* instead of one as per the present agreement.

The change proposed, if made, cannot be very injurious to a whole State, and yet may save an individual and his family from bankruptcy and ruin, and who had certainly hoped for very different results. In this connection I will remark, that last fall I made a private contract for salt water privileges to a small extent, but had to agree to give *gold coin* in payment at high rates. On this contract I was able to make only a small amount of salt, and the amount

made was mainly appropriated to aid in carrying on your contract in shape of payments for supplies, &c.

I would be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience. I have sent to Dr. John W. Lewis a copy of this communication, as he is quite familiar with all the circumstances, and being the agent to make the contract. We have on hand between 20 and 30 car loads of salt, and making as fast as we can when we get wood. My wood forces in Tennessee are progressing finely up to latest accounts.

Yours respectfully,

M. S. TEMPLE.

	Jan. 1862.	Jan. 1863.
Corn per bushel.	\$.1.00.	..\$4.00
Hay per cwt..	75	4.00
Iron per pound.	6.	30
Tallow per pound.	25.	85
Beans per bushel.	1.00.	5.00
Nails per pound.	10.	75
Domestics 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	20.	85
Jeans per yard.	1.50.	5.00 to 8.00
Shoes.....	4.00.	10.00 to 15.00
Irish potatoes per bush.	1.00.	5.00
Bacon per pound..	20.	60
Cord wood per cord	5.00 <i>delivered</i> .	30.00 to 50.00
Do in woods standing	40 to 1.00..	2.00 to 4.00
Mechanics per day...	2.00 to 3.00..	6.00 to 10.00
Cutting cord wood...	1.00.	3.00 to 4.00
Hauling cord wood..	2.00..	10.00

Horses, mules, wagons &c., &c., &c., in like proportion.

LETTER OF GOV BROWN TO M. S. TEMPLE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 12, 1863. }

Maj. M. S. Temple :

DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in reference to extra compensation for making salt under the contract made between you and this State, acting through Dr. Lewis as agent. The contract has been reported to the Legislature, and approved by them, and I do not feel at liberty to change it and allow more compensation without the concurrence of that authority.

Col. Bigham, who is also engaged in manufacturing salt at Saltville, and knows the cost of making it, is a prominent member of the General Assembly. When the Legis-

lature meets again in April, I will confer with him and others, who have had experience, and will advise such action as may be considered just and right.

The fact that you have not delivered, up to this time, or to the time your wood failed, near as much per day as the contract called for, may be a circumstance not favorable to your application. I would suggest that you deliver all in your power till the Legislature meets.

Col. Whitaker will place funds in the hands of Mr. Wykle to pay for it.

(Signed)

Very respectfully &c.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

LETTER OF M. S. TEMPLE TO GOV BROWN.

SALTVILLE, VA., 25th March, 1863.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia :

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 12th February last, in reply to my application for increased compensation for manufacturing salt for your State, was duly received. I beg leave respectfully to reply to that part of your letter, in which you refer to the fact, that previous to the burning of the bridges on the line of the E. T. & Va. R. R., on the 29th December, I had not delivered to your agent as much salt per day as the contract required.

I will briefly state the circumstances and allow you to arrive at your own conclusions. I commenced building salt furnaces the last days in June. By the 20th of August I had one furnace completed, and at once commenced making salt, at the rate of about two hundred bushels per day, for six days in the week. By the 23d of October I had a sufficient number of kettles in successful operation, to make five hundred bushels of salt per day. The balance of that month, and all the month of November, we succeeded finely. The first days of December, our business was mainly suspended. The great demand for salt by the Confederate States, and the State of Virginia, was such, that nearly all the available transportation on the Va. & Tenn. R. R. was appropriated to the benefit of those interests, in hauling wood and salt, they demanding the preference in every instance, over all other States. Thus matters stood at that important season for making salt for your State. Seeing no other remedy, I left the works and called on your Excellency in person, at Milledgeville, for an engine and cars to aid me in carrying on the business, equal to my own wishes and your just expectations.

Your patriotic desire to accomplish every thing possible,

for the good of the people of Georgia, prompted you without a moment's hesitation, to give me an order for an engine and cars, but unfortunately, our common enemy burned two bridges on the E. T. & Va. Road before I had time to receive the train. Memoranda made at the time by my clerk, show that our furnaces were idle for the want of wood hauled by the trains in the month of December, sixteen days at one time, to say nothing of previous stoppages at short intervals, from the same cause. Since the first of January, the transportation for wood and salt has been mainly for the Confederate States and the State of Virginia; of course but a small amount of salt has been made by the agents of other States. I have sent from this place to Bristol, since the first of January, only 8 car-loads of salt. The combined efforts of your agent Mr. Wykle and myself have been unable to accomplish more.

My principal difficulty at present is, transportation. Our expenses are very heavy and must go on day and night, whether we remain idle or make salt. Your agent will furnish you with a statement of salt shipped, as well as salt now on hand ready for shipment.

I hope I am, under the circumstances, excusable for again calling your attention to the propriety of allowing an increase in the compensation for making salt. I find, in making a careful comparison of the relative value of the leading articles of consumption, that enter into the production of salt, since the 1st of February, as set forth in my letter to you of that date, vary from 25 to 60 per cent of an increase in value, over the value of the same articles, less than sixty days since. I may with propriety refer to the fact, that quite recently, Charles Scott & Co., have made a salt contract with a joint committee of the Legislature of Virginia for 750,000 bushels of salt at \$2.33 per bushel, reserving privileges of an important character to those making the salt. The Confederate States pay for their salt this year \$2.50 per bushel.

For further and fuller information in regard to the facts set forth in my correspondence, and the salt question generally, I respectfully refer you to Col. Bigham of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of your State.

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed)

M. S. TEMPLE.

J. R. WICKLE'S LETTER TO GOV BROWN.

SALTVILLE, VA., March 27th, 1863.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown:

DEAR SIR—Our friend Maj. Bigham will hand you this letter, who can inform you on the subject of our salt operations. We have about 40 car-loads salt sacked, with eve-

ry prospect of getting all or more than our contract in the future, provided we can procure transportation for it. That is the great object to be consummated now. Maj. Bigham will hand you for perusal and consideration, a communication and proposition from Mr. Dodamead. You will perceive it is in answer to letters from Maj. Bigham, Maj Temple and myself, on the subject of transportation. He admits that he has not sufficient rolling stock and motive power to do the work of the Road and carry off the salt for us, yet he has determined not to permit foreign trains to run over his road. The acceptance of the proposition which will be submitted you from Mr. Dodamead, is the only means of getting off our salt. I think it a better plan than to send trains here. It will not require as many engines and cars as to send trains through, and it will not be near so expensive to the State. It is true, the compensation proposed is very low, yet it is better than none, and relieves the State of the expense of engines, firemen, oil, tallow &c., which would have to be incurred by the State, were trains to run through. I think one engine—large size—and sixteen cars would carry all our salt to Bristol, if a schedule is made to make a trip daily. If a trip could not be made daily, it would probably require more. An engine will carry eight cars from here to Bristol.

Maj. Temple will be at Milledgeville, on the subject of an increase of compensation for salt. He is evidently losing money at the present price.

It will require an engine, and about eight open cars to haul wood for the Georgia furnaces. Should you decide to send engines and cars to this road, the sooner the better.

I get a car to load *occasionally*. If we depend upon this road as at present managed, we will get comparatively little salt shipped here. In the meantime I shall continue to importune them for cars, and get off as much salt as possible.

If not too much trouble, will you be so kind as to send me a certificate of my appointment as salt agent, with the seal of the State attached.

Yours truly,
J. R. WIKLE.

COL. THOS. DODAMEAD, SUPT. OF VA. & TENN. R.
R., TO MAJ. B. H. BIGHAM.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD Co. }
Lynchburg, Va., March 24, 1863. }

Maj. Bigham, Prest. Planters' Salt. Man. Co. :

DEAR SIR—In reply to your application through Mr. Cox, and the application of M. S. Temple & Co., and of Judge

Wikle, making inquiry on what terms this Company would permit trains belonging to roads in the State of Georgia to run over this road between Bristol and Saltville. I would state that my judgment and past experience has convinced me that it is injudicious and inexpedient as well as dangerous and embarrassing to the operations on the salt works branch to allow the trains from other roads (under the control of their respective employees who are not familiar with the peculiarities of this road, or with the rules or regulations of the road, and not responsible to the officers of this road) to be run over it, consequently we have determined to refuse all applications for that purpose. At the same time being desirous of facilitating the transportation of salt, and believing that we have not a sufficient supply of motive power or cars we are disposed to make such arrangements as will effect the object without the danger and inconvenience attending the running of strange trains over the roads, I therefore propose, if the State of Georgia has a surplus stock of engines and cars, that they shall furnish to this Company one or more locomotives, and sufficient number of freight cars to be supplied with good brakes (on each car) to be used with the engine or engines, they to be run and managed entirely by the employees of this company, under the control of, and to be responsible to the officers of this company, and to be used in the transportation of salt for the State of Georgia, wood and other supplies necessary to the manufacture of salt for that State. I propose that this company shall pay to the proprietors or owner of said engines and cars a reasonable rate of compensation for the use of them, to be hereafter named, and that after the salt required to be transported for the State of Georgia, wood supplies shall have been transported, then this company to have the privilege of using said locomotives and cars for the transportation of salt or wood supplies, &c., for other parties, provided they shall not be used on any part of the road, except between Bristol and Saltville, and only so to be used for the purpose of keeping the said locomotives and cars, and the hands in charge of the same employed. This company propose in consideration of the use of said locomotives and cars, to pay for each locomotive the sum of (\$10) ten dollars per day, furnishing engine-man and fireman, oil, waste, fuel, &c., and to do the small ordinary repairs necessary to keep the engine in running condition; but not to perform any large or important repairs. The consideration proposed for the use of the cars, is that this company shall pay 2 cents per mile run by each car; an accurate account to be kept of the same, and to furnish oil and grease for the purpose of keeping the axles properly lubricated; the same conditions as to repair as proposed for the engines. It is further to be understood that the size of the

engine or engines to be furnished shall be such as may be approved by me; in consequence of the heavy grades over which they are compelled to work, the heaviest class engine in use on the roads in the State of Georgia where the grades are light will be required. I would further state that if the companies furnishing the engines prefer to send their own engineers and firemen for the time being, to be in the employment of this company, and paid by them, and subject in all respects to be governed as employees of this company, I have no objections.

Yours very respectfully,
THOS. DODAMEAD.

On motion, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P M.

3 o'clock, P M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Carswell, of Jefferson, until Monday next on account of sickness, and to Mr. Beall, of Randolph, on special business, for the same time.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, of Troup, the message of his Excellency the Governor on Salt Supply was referred to committee on that subject.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta and Roswell Rail Road Company ; and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill and substitutes on the subject of planting cotton.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, moved to amend the report of the minority of the committee on cotton planting by striking out of the 1st resolution, the words "who are living near lines of transportation and who can increase their plow force," and insert "throughout the State," which was accepted.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, withdrew the minority report offered by him as a substitute. The vote then being taken upon the adoption of the bill offered as a substitute for the original bill by Mr. Cabaniss, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded thereon, and resulted in yeas 57, and nays 75.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Banning,	Black,	Brawner,
Barker,	Blake,	Cabaniss,
Beasley,	Bloodworth	Cameron,

Carlton,	Johnson,	Render,
Clements,	Kirby,	Rice,
Culberson,	Key,	Slappy,
Dever,	Lawhorn,	Smith of Brooks,
Dumas,	Lazenby,	Smith of Hall,
Eason,	Love,	Speight,
Ezell,	McAfee,	Strickland,
Fain,	McCord,	Swearingen,
Fleming,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Thomas,
Findley,	Moss,	Tomlinson,
Gay,	Mulkey,	Trammell,
Gibson,	Mullens,	Tye,
Giddens,	Nesbit,	Underwood,
Gresham,	Oaks,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gross,	Overstreet,	Whittle.
Harper,	Owens,	Zachry,
Howell,	Patterson,	
Jernigan,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Glenn,	Neal,
Bacon,	Griffin,	Norwood,
Barbour,	Hargett,	Pitts,
Barnes,	Hargrove,	Raiford,
Beaty,	Heard of Miller,	Reese,
Beall of Randolph,	Hester,	Reynolds,
Bleckley,	Hodges,	Roberts,
Bigham,	Horne,	Rushin,
Bird,	Irwin,	Schley,
Briscoe,	Jackson, of Heard,	Scott,
Brown of Clay,	Jones of Lee,	Sheats,
Brown of Coweta,	Jones of Early,	Smith of Ogle-
Burke,	Jones of Harris,	thorpe,
Burney,	Lawson,	Snell,
Candler,	Lee,	Stephens of Han-
Cantrell,	Lemond,	cock,
Carswell,	Lester,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cochran of Glynn,	Lindsay,	thorpe,
Cochran of Wil-	Lott,	Stewart,
kinson,	Mallard,	Tatum,
Dickinson,	Martin,	Taylor,
Dill,	McCamy,	Walden,
DuBose,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Walton of Stewart,
Ellington,	Mizell,	Whitehead,
Favor,	Moore,	Williams,
Felton,	Monk,	Wyley,
Gibbs,		

Ayes 57 ; nays 75. So the substitute was lost.

Mr. Adams offered the following amendment to the orig-

inal bill, "provided, that when any citizen of the State may own and cultivate more than one plantation, he be authorized to plant the whole amount of cotton or tobacco legalized under this act at any plantation he may prefer," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, offered the following amendment :

Provided that the provisions of this act shall not exclude those who have already planted cotton. which amendment was lost.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, offered the following amendment to the 4th section :

And when it is ascertained by the Surveyor aforesaid, that this act has not been violated, the person or persons entering upon the land for the purpose of surveying the same, shall not be exempt from any right of action which the owner or occupant of said land may have under existing laws, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Norwood offered the following amendment :

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the cultivation of any cotton which had been planted before the publication of the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, convening the General Assembly on the 25th of March last. which amendment was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and on its passage, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 65, and nays 70.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Banning,	Eason,	McAfee,
Barker,	Ezell,	McCord,
Beasley,	Fain,	Mitchell of Pulaski,
Black,	Fleming,	Moss,
Blake,	Findley,	Mulkey,
Brawner,	Gay,	Mullens,
Briscoe,	Gibbs,	Nesbit,
Brown of Coweta,	Gibson,	Norwood,
Burke,	Giddens,	Oaks,
Burney,	Glenn,	Overstreet,
Candler,	Gresham,	Owens,
Cameron,	Gross,	Patterson,
Cantrell,	Harper,	Rice,
Carlton,	Howell,	Slappey,
Clements,	Kirby,	Smith of Brooks,
Cochran of Glenn,	Key,	Smith of Hall,
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Speight,
kinson,	Lester,	Strickland,
Culberson,	Lindsay,	Swearingen,
Dumas,	Martin,	

Thomas,
Trammell,

Tye,
Underwood,

Walden,
Whittle.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Horne,	Render,
Bacon,	Irwin,	Reynolds,
Barbour,	Jackson of Heard,	Roberts,
Barnes,	Jernigan,	Rushin,
Beaty,	Johnson,	Schley,
Beall, of Randolph,	Jones of Lee,	Scott,
Bleckley,	Jones of Early,	Sheats,
Bloodworth,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Bigham,	Lawson,	thorpe,
Bird,	Luzenby,	Snell,
Brown of Clay,	Lee,	Stephens of Han-
Carswell,	Lemond,	cock,
Dever,	Lott,	Stevens of Ogle-
Dickinson,	Love,	thorpe,
Dill,	Mallard,	Stewart,
DuBose,	Matthews,	Tatum,
Ellington,	McCamy,	Taylor,
Favor,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Tomlinson,
Felton,	Mizell,	Walton of Stewart,
Griffin,	Moore,	Whitehead,
Hargett,	Monk,	Williams,
Hargrove,	Neal,	Wyley,
Heard of Miller,	Pitts,	Zachry.
Hester,	Raiford,	
Hodges,	Reese,	

Ayes 65 ; nays 70. So the bill was lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1863, }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved the reconsideration of so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the rejection of the bill and substitute on cotton planting.

Upon which motion the previous question was called and sustained, and the yeas and nays required to be recorded thereon, which resulted in yeas 83 and nays 45.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Banning,
Beasley,

Black,
Blake,

Bloodworth,
Bigham,

Bird,	Glenn,	Nesbit,
Brawner,	Gresham,	Norwood,
Briscoe,	Gross,	Oaks,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hargrove,	Overstreet,
Burke,	Harper,	Owens,
Burney,	Hawkins,	Patterson,
Butt,	Heard, of Dawson,	Pitts,
Cabaniss,	Howell,	Render,
Candler,	Johnson,	Rice,
Cameron,	Kirby,	Slappey,
Cantrell,	Key,	Smith, of Brooks,
Carlton,	Lawhon,	Smith, of Hall.
Clements,	Lawson,	Speight,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lazenby,	Strickland,
Cochran of Wil-	Lemond,	Taylor,
kinson,	Lester,	Thomas,
Culberson,	Lindsay,	Thrasher,
Dever,	Mallard,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Martin,	Trammell,
Ezell,	McAfee,	Tye,
Fain,	McCamy,	Underwood,
Fleming,	McCord,	Walden,
Findley,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Gay,	Monk,	White,
Gibbs,	Moss,	Wyley,
Gibson,	Mulkey,	Zachry.
Giddens,	Mullens,	

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Hodges,	Reynolds,
Barbour,	Horne,	Roberts,
Barnes,	Irwin,	Rushin,
Beaty,	Jackson, of Heard,	Schley,
Bleckley,	Jernigan,	Scott,
Brown, of Clay,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Ogle-
Dickinson,	Jones of Early,	thorpe,
Dill,	Jones, of Harris,	Snell,
DuBose,	Lee,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Ellington,	Lott,	thorpe,
Favor,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Stewart,
Felton,	Mizell,	Swearingen,
Griffin,	Moore,	Walton, of Stewart,
Hargett,	Neal,	Whitehead,
Heard of Miller,	Raiford,	Williams.
Hester,	Reese,	

Ayes 83 ; nays 45. So the motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Griffin of Berrien, Bird of Madison, Haygood of Walton, Sheats of Bar-

tow, Barker of Gordon, Bacon of Mitchell, and McAfee of Gwinnett, for a few days, and to the Hon. Speaker for the present, on account of sickness; also, to Mr. Tatum of Dade, Cochran of Wilkinson, and to Mr. Duke of Carroll, for the balance of the session, on account of sickness.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit:

An act to change the line between the counties of Madison and Hart.

An act to repeal all special laws concerning public roads, applicable to the county of Burke in this State, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Georgia Home Insurance Company, assented to Dec. 12th, 1859.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit:

A bill for the relief of Louisa S. White, executrix, and John T. White, executor of the last will and testament of William M. White, late of Troup county, deceased.

A bill to repeal sections 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992 and 993 of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to provide for and prescribe the mode of ordering elections for militia officers in this State, and to repeal so much of the Code of Georgia as is in conflict with this act.

A bill to amend the 4,592 section of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company No. 1 of Savannah.

A bill to prevent and punish the circulation of paper currency of the United States in the State of Georgia.

A bill to incorporate the town of Smithville *alias* Renwick, in the county of Lee, and to confer powers on the same, and for other purposes.

Also, the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill amendatory of an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in the town of Milledgeville, approved December 26th, 1831, and to repeal an act similarly entitled, approved March 5th, 1856, and to appoint and confirm a new Board of Trustees for said Masonic Hall in the city of Milledgeville.

A bill to prescribe the mode and manner of selecting, drawing and summoning tales jurors for the trial of crimi-

nal cases in the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, and for othir purposes therein mentioned.

A bill to legalize the signing of certain change bills issued by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and to make it penal to counterfeit or alter the same, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, by a vote of yeas 21 and nays 4.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit:

An act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in the town of Milledgeville, approved December 26, 1831, and to repeal an act similarly entitled, approved March 5th, 1856, and to appoint and confirm a new Board of Trustees for said Masonic Hall in the city of Milledgeville.

An act to legalize the issuing of certain change bills issued by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and to make it penal to counterfeit or alter the same, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company.

An act to prescribe the mode and manner of selecting, drawing and summoning tales jurors for the trial of criminal cases in the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, and for other purposes therein mentioned, approved Dec. 11th, 1858.

On motion, the report of the committee, to whom was referred the resolutions authorizing his Excellency the Governor to impress slaves to work on the defenses at Savannah, was taken up.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved to postpone the resolutions for the present, which motion was lost.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, moved to amend the 1st resolution by striking out the word "no longer," and insert the words "or such time as he may think necessary," which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, moved to amend by striking out the words "ninety days," and inserting "forty days."

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, which motion was lost.

The question upon striking out and inserting was divided, and pending the consideration of the same, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to strike out the words "ninety" where it occurs in the first resolution on impressment of slaves.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, moved to fill the blank with "sixty," which motion prevailed.

Mr. DeBose offered the following amendment:

Strike out the words "no longer," and insert, "Provided, that the Governor is hereby authorized to continue the impressment contemplated by this resolution until the fortifications around the city of Savannah are completed, if in his judgment the same may be necessary and the work is judiciously conducted.

The question of striking out and inserting was divided, when the House refused to strike out, and so the amendment was lost.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, moved to amend by inserting the following: "The time to be computed from the time the said negroes are impressed," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Whitehead moved to amend the second resolution by adding, "and from those counties where negroes have not been impressed," which amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Trammell, the resolutions were recommended to the special committee.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing, accompanied by a copy of resolutions from the Legislature of Texas.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has adopted a resolution, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House, to appoint a special joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to take into consideration the bill on planting cotton, and harmonize the views, if possible, on that subject, and ask the concurrence of the House; and the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Jackson and Vason.

The bill to be entitled an act to raise a revenue for the support of government, to provide for the common defense, and further to provide for the punishment of false swearing, &c., was read the second time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The House took up the Senate resolution appointing a committee on the cotton bill, and concurred in the same,

and the Speaker appointed on the said committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Cabaniss, Hester, and Render.

The House took up the following Senate bills, which were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Blanceville Slate Mining Company, of the county of Polk, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta & Roswell Railroad Company.

The following House bills were taken up and read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Sarah T. Arnold, of Putnam county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow administrators, executors, guardians and trustees twelve months to invest trust funds.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State, and in the enforcement of the laws by establishing a State guard throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore issued to militia officers in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to release and fully discharge Archibald G. Wimpey, of the county of Lumpkin, as co-executor, from the trust reposed by the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Smith, late of said county, deceased.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to punish all owners of slaves and guardians of free persons of color in the counties of Warren and Talliaferro, for said owners and guardians allowing said slaves and free persons to live alone, and to prevent the same, assented to 22d December, 1857

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint a commissioner to audit all accounts against the State of Georgia of citizens and other persons for guns furnished the troops of said State and Confederate States, that have not been returned nor accounted for.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the third clause of the 739th section of the Code of Georgia.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the proper administration of the estate of S. L. Trawick, late of Decatur county, deceased, and concurred in the Senate amendment thereto.

The bill to be entitled an act to require the Justices of

the Peace of the county of White to make and return to the Ordinary of said county, on or before the first day of August in each and every year, a list of all the children in their respective militia districts who are entitled to the benefits of the public school fund, was read the second time.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for executing titles to lands in certain cases.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act making it penal to trespass upon land.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county lines between the counties of Gilmer and Pickens.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and change the line between the counties of Newton and Walton, so as to embrace in the county of Newton all of lot of land No. 367 in 9th district of originally Henry now Walton county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced and read the first time, to-wit :

Mr. Smith of Brooks—A bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the January term of the Court of Ordinary of Brooks county, Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Hawkinsville in the county of Pulaski, to appoint commissioners for the same, and to confer certain powers upon said commissioners ; also, to incorporate the town of Grooverville, Brooks county, and for other purposes.

Mr. White—A bill to be entitled an act authorizing James Dillworth to practice medicine and charge and collect for his services, &c.

Mr. Smith of Brooks—A resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the General Assembly with information as to the necessity of continuing the office of Adjutant and Inspector General.

Mr. Lester of Cobb—A resolution directing the Governor to furnish sacks and transportation for conveying corn contributed to destitute families, &c.

The communication from his Excellency the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, April 4th, 1863. }

To the General Assembly :

I herewith transmit copies of resolutions passed by the

Legislature of the State of Texas, which I have received by the last mail. The Legislature of that State has, it seems, had the subject of the indorsement of the Confederate Debt under consideration, and has refused to indorse; but has pledged the faith of that gallant State, should she from any cause withdraw from the Confederacy before the debt is paid, to *then* assume and pay her *pro rata* part of it.

In the event a State should withdraw from the Confederation of States, the powers of Congress to impose and collect taxes from her people to pay her proportion of the debt, would cease; and if the State did not *then* assume and pay her proportion of it, as a State, she would be guilty of bad faith. Every State in the Confederacy is therefore bound in good faith, in the event she should ever retire from the Confederacy, to assume and pay her part of the debt; and the people of all are bound while they remain in the Confederacy, to submit to the taxation imposed by Congress for that purpose. As the Resolutions of the State of Texas only affirm a principle about which there can be no dispute, there can be no objection to the concurrence of Georgia in these Resolutions as obligatory upon her own people in case she should ever place herself in position where the principle can be applicable.

As long, however, as the States remain confederated, the Constitution confers upon Congress ample power over this question; and it is, in my opinion, best to leave it where the Constitution leaves it, and where our sister State of Texas has left it. If Georgia and some other States, without any constitutional obligation to do so, indorse the Confederate debt, and Texas and other States, without the violation of any constitutional obligation, refuse to do so, there is then no concert and no equality between the States. Again, suppose Congress, after the indorsement, refuses to do its duty and assess the taxes necessary to pay the interest and finally extinguish the debt, and turns over the burden to the State legislatures, and part of the States which have indorsed, should repudiate after the indorsement; other States which refused to repudiate would be left with a very unequal burden upon them. When Congress imposes the tax, the law acts upon the individuals of all the States alike, and the Confederate collectors can compel payment from individuals by levy and sale, if necessary, without reference to the State governments. This equalises the burden among the people of all the States, and is just and right. He who studies our system carefully, cannot fail to admire the wisdom of our fathers who framed the Constitution of the old government, and of the conventions which lately retained these great principles of equality and justice in our present Constitution.

While we should pledge ourselves most solemnly never

to repudiate our proportion of the debt by refusing to pay the taxes imposed in the constitutional manner for its extinguishment, we should, in my humble judgment, leave the responsibility of raising the money where the constitution places it.

So far as I am informed, neither Virginia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas nor Texas, has agreed to the proposition to indorse. There may be an exception in case of some one of these States; if so, I have no information of the fact. Four States, Alabama, South-Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, have agreed to indorse; the latter State subject to the action of her next legislature. Of these four States, only two, Alabama and Florida, agree on the plan and amount to be indorsed. There is, therefore, no concert of action between the States, and no equality in case part endorse and others refuse. The constitutional plan of leaving the responsibility with Congress, combines concert of action with perfect equality; and in case Congress refuses to do its duty and make provision for the payment of the debt, the people have an ample remedy, by turning those who fail to do their duty, out of power, and returning in their places, those who will regard their constitutional obligations and provide the means to sustain the public credit.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion the resolutions from the Legislature of Texas accompanying said communication, was referred to the Committee on Indorsement of Confederate Bonds, and 200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

On motion the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning next.

MONDAY APRIL 6TH, 1863. }

9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

* The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Leave of absence was granted as follows :

To Mr. Peterson of Montgomery, for the whole session on account of sickness of himself and family; to Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, in consequence of ill health in his family; to Mr. Jernigan, of Green, Gibbs, of Wilcox, and to Mr. Strickland, of Hart, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Clements, of Walker, to return home to see his son just returned from the army; to Mr. Lee and Mr. Whittle until Wednesday next.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when the House

took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint an auditor to audit all accounts for guns furnished by the citizens of this State, and other persons, for the State and Confederate States where the same have not been returned nor accounted for.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, moved to amend by striking out of the caption the words "for remedy whereas," which amendment was agreed to.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no member shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes at any one time except by consent of two thirds of the whole House.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment:

Provided this resolution shall apply only to the member from Chattahoochee, which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Barnes of Richmond, offered the following as a substitute:

Be it resolved, That the resolution forbidding the introduction of new matter in this House after this day, is hereby rescinded, and that on all matters before this House each and every member is entitled to a full, fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. Clements, of Walker, moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Resolved, That no member shall be allowed to speak more than once, nor longer than fifteen minutes on any one bill or resolution.

On motion the resolution and amendments were laid on the table for the present.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to regulate the sale and exportation of corn, wheat, meal, flour, bacon, salt and other articles produced in the State of Georgia, or kept for sale therein.

A bill to legalize and make valid the acts of the Clerks of the several Ordinaries in this State in certain cases, and for other purposes.

A bill to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess and collect a tax on the proceeds of sales made by commission merchants in said city.

A bill to incorporate the Confederate Express Company.

The House took up the resolution calling upon his Excellency the Governor, for information as to the necessity

of continuing longer the office of Adjutant and Inspector General, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorizing his Excellency the Governor to employ one or more factories in this State, to be run for the exclusive use and purpose of furnishing thread to the destitute families of soldiers ; and that said committee be requested to report by bill, or otherwise, at their earliest convenience, which was taken up, read and adopted.

Mr. Tye, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of deGraffenreid, reported that they had had the same under consideration, and recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

[Signed.]

L. M. TYE, Chm'n.

Mr. Culberson offered a resolution looking to the early adjournment of the session.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, offered the following as a substitute, therefor :

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby instructed to report to the House the number of bills now on the callender, also how many are general and how many local in their character, which substitute was accepted and adopted.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties when Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, reported a bill to be entitled an act to make an additional appropriation to the fund for the support of pauper patients in the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay of the Penitentiary guard and employees of this State.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, offered a resolution referring the report of the Quartermaster General to the Military Committee.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to furnish to the county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, the missing copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John W Lewis, and for other purposes.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower the Mayor and council of the city of Atlanta to assign tax on Brokers.

Mr. Gibson reported a bill to be entitled an act to enable the Coroner of Chatham county to hold inquests in certain cases.

Mr. Glynn, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an

act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified.

Mr. Barker, of Gordon, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Cherokee Circuit in the counties of Gordon, Walker, and Chattooga.

Mr. Fain, of Gilmer, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Marcus F. Gudger, of Gilmer county.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit:

An act to provide for the proper administration of the estate of S. L. Traywick, late of Decatur county, Georgia.

Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, offered a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to legislate against the frequent introduction of goods from the United States.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, reported a bill to be entitled an act to encourage and regulate the mining of iron, coal, copper and gold, and other metals and minerals in Georgia.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, reported a bill to be entitled an act to permit and empower Dr. S. E. Smith, of the city of Americus, to distill from grain, alcohol; to be used alone in the manufacture and preparation of medicine in said city.

Mr. Lazenby, of Warren, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the 2d section of an act entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties in this State, from time to time to levy an extra tax to equip volunteers.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered resolutions relative to the Code of Georgia.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to have the act increasing the pay of employees on the Western and Atlantic Rail Road carried into effect.

Mr. Culberson, of Walker, offered a resolution adjourning the session on Saturday the 11th inst.

The House took up the Bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, approved Nov. 22d, 1862.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to take up said bill by sections, which was agreed to.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend by inserting the following: Except all such dried fruit as may now be in process of distillation, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, offered the following amendment:

This act shall apply to chemists, druggists, apothecaries and physicians, or any other person or persons so as to prohibit the same from manufacturing and offering for sale any of the enumerated articles of spirituous liquors, contained in this act, under the penalties and liabilities of the same, which was lost.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered the following amendment to 1st section :

Strike out \$2,000 and insert \$200.

Mr. Glenn moved to amend by \$500, which was accepted and agreed to.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following amendment :

And provided further that the provisions of this act shall not interfere with contracts made with the Confederate government for the distillation of spirituous liquors or alcohol, which are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of Nov. 22d, 1862, and the act supplementary thereto, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hargrove offered the following amendment :

Strike out all of the 2nd section after the word *provided*, which was lost.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, offered the following amendment to the 2d section :

Provided that every Inferior Court shall grant license to all regular Druggists in their respective counties to make alcohol for their own use, liable to all the penalties for the violation of this act, which was lost.

Mr. Neal, of Columbia, offered the following amendment :

That said Justices shall not authorize the manufacture of more than three gallons of whisky or other spirituous liquor to each family in the county ; *and provided further* that it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue licenses in accordance with the action and order of the Inferior Court in the premises, *and provided further*, that nothing herein contained, shall alter or affect any contract on which license has already issued, which was lost.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, offered the following amendment :

At the price not more than \$2.50 per gallon for whisky, nor more than \$5.00 per gallon for alcohol, which was lost.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, offered a substitute for the 2d section, which was lost.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, offered the following amendment :

Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the head of any family from having the quantity of five gallons of whiskey or alcohol distilled for his own use and that of his family, which was lost.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment :

That this act shall not operate so as to prevent any person or persons from furnishing the distillation of any of the aforesaid articles which he or they on the day this act shall go into effect, shall have in actual process of distillation, which was lost.

The 1st section was amended by striking out from and after the passage of this act, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "from and after the 15th of April inst."

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered sent to the Senate.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to authorize Francis C. David, of the county of Harris, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

Mr. Rushin, of Marion, offered the following amendment :

Be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act do apply to George W. Facker, of Marion county, so as to authorize him to practice medicine and collect for the same as other physicians, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DuBose offered the following amendment :

And that Austin W. Berry, of the county of Hancock be and is hereby authorized to prepare and sell drugs as a regular licensed Druggist, which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the 981st and 1040th sections, and to repeal the 986 987 988 989 990 992 and 993 of the Code of Georgia.

The House amended the bill by suspending the operations of the sections aforesaid.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the following resolution and adopted the same :

Resolved, That that portion of the message of his Excellency the Governor relative to the Code of Georgia and the non-performance of John H. Seals of his contract to publish the same, be referred to a committee of five with instructions to report at the earliest possible day the most practicable way, by which the work may be furnished the officers and citizens of the State.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Moore, Lawson, Norwood, Candler and Smith, of Oglethorpe.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State and in the enforcement of the laws, by establishing a State guard throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers throughout the State, was taken up.

Mr. Neal, of Columbia, moved to amend the first section by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting the words "fifty-five," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Dever moved to amend the 1st section by adding immediately before the word Adjutant the words *Governor or*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out "over a month" in the 5th section and insert "three months" "or oftener in the discretion of the Colonel commanding," which was agreed to.

Mr. Briscoe moved to amend by inserting except those officers in the actual service of the Confederate States and in the two regiments now in State service, which was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and upon the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 44 and nays 63.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Ezell,	Neal,
Banning,	Fain,	Norwood,
Barker,	Gay,	Overstreet,
Barnes,	Gibson,	Pitts,
Beaty,	Giddens,	Reese,
Briscoe,	Hargrove,	Reynolds,
Brown, of Clay,	Hester,	Schley,
Brown of Coweta,	Hines,	Speight,
Burk,	Hodges,	Stewart,
Cabaniss,	Jernigan,	Thrasher,
Candler,	Jones, of Lee,	Tye,
Cameron,	Kirby,	Vanbrackel,
Culberson,	Lawhon,	White,
Dever,	Love,	Wyley,
Eason,	Martin,	Zachry,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Bleckley,	Cantrell,
Barbour,	Brawner,	Carlton,
Black,	Burney,	Clements,
Blake,	Butt,	Dickinson,

Dill,	Key,	Rushin,
Ellington	Lazenby,	Scott,
Favor,	Lemond,	Sheats,
Fleming,	Lott,	Slaphey,
Findley,	Mallard	Smith of Brooks,
Gibbs,	McCamy,	Smith of Hall,
Glenn,	Mizell,	Smith, of Ogle-
Gresham,	Moore,	thorpe,
Griffin,	Monk,	Snell,
Hargett,	Moss,	Taylor,
Harper,	Mulkey,	Thomas,
Hawkins,	Mullens,	Tomlinson,
Heard of Dawson,	Nesbit,	Trammell,
Heard of Miller,	Oaks,	Walden,
Jackson, of Heard,	Patterson,	Whitehead,
Johnson,	Raiford,	Williams,
Jones of Early,	Rice,	
Jones of Harris,	Roberts,	

Ayes 44 ; nays 63. So the bill was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution relative to supplies of provisions for the people of this State and the armies of Georgia and the Confederate States.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker.—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to change the line between the counties of Madison and Hart.

An act to legalize the signing of certain change bills, issued by the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, and to make it penal to counterfeit or alter the same, and for other purposes.

An act to prescribe the mode and manner of selecting, drawing and summoning tales jurors, for the trial of criminal cases in the Superior Court of the county of Chatham, and for other purposes therein mentioned, approved Dec. 11th, 1858.

An act to authorize the issuance of a grant to a certain lot of land in the county of Brooks.

An act to repeal all special laws concerning public roads applicable to the county of Burke in this State, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Georgia Home Insurance Company, assented to Dec. 12th, 1859.

I am also directed to deliver to the House a communication in writing with the accompanying document from the Adjutant and Inspector General.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the county line between the counties of Early and Miller.

Mr. Jones, of Early, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill passed.

On motion, the message from his Excellency the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, April 3d, 1863. }

To the General Assembly :

I herewith communicate a report of Col. Henry C. Wayne, Adjutant and Inspector General, upon the imperfections of the militia law of this State as contained in the new Code, and respectfully invoke the attention of the General Assembly to the subject, and recommend such legislation as may be necessary to remedy the defects in this important branch of our State laws.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The report of the Adjutant and Inspector General was referred to the Military Committee.

On motion, the rule was suspended when Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, offered a resolution repealing a part of the resolutions heretofore passed, authorizing the Governor to make seizures, &c.

On motion, the Senate bill to be entitled an act to regulate the sale and exportation of corn, wheat, meal, flour, bacon, salt and other articles produced in the State of Georgia, or kept for sale therein, was taken up and read the first time.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing.

The House took up the report of the select committee on the resolutions for the impressment of slaves to work on the defenses of Savannah.

The first resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Thrasher offered the following amendment to the 2d resolution :

And that said requisition be filled from those counties of the State included in the military department of General Beauregard—which was lost.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, offered the following amendment to the 2d section :

Provided, that all negro men slaves shall be exempted from impressment under these resolutions in counties where Confederate government has established hospitals, which amendment was lost.

Mr. DuBose offered the following amendment :

Provided that the provisions of these resolutions shall not apply to the slaves of those counties which have furnished their full quota, under the impressment act of the last session of the legislature, and such counties as have furnished any slaves, shall have credit for the same.

Mr. Hargrove offered the following as a substitute for said amendment :

And be it further enacted, that when negroes have been impressed for hospitals or other purposes, by the government, the counties from which such negroes have been impressed shall have credit for the same, which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 54, and nays 57.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Barnes,	Jones of Lee,	Slappy,
Beaty,	Jones of Early,	Smith of Brooks,
Black,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Brown of Clay,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Burney,	Lemond,	Speight,
Carlton,	Lott,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Dickinson,	Martin,	thorpe,
DuBose,	Mizell,	Stewart,
Ellington,	Moore,	Thomas,
Gibbs,	Monk,	Thrasher,
Gresham,	Neal,	Tomlinson,
Griffin,	Reese,	Walden,
Hargett,	Render,	Walton of Wilkes,
Hester,	Reynolds,	White,
Hodges,	Roberts,	Whitehead,
Jernigan,	Rushin,	Williams,
Johnson,	Scott,	Zachry,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Barker,	Bleckley,
Atkinson,	Blake,	Bigham,
Banning,		

Brawner,	Giddens,	Nesbit,
Brown of Coweta,	Glenn,	Norwood,
Burke,	Hargrove,	Oaks,
Butt,	Harper,	Overstreet,
Cabaniss,	Hawkins,	• Patterson,
Candler,	Heard of Dawson,	Raiford,
Cantrell,	Kirby,	Rice,
Clements,	Key,	Schley,
Culberson,	Lawhorn,	Sheats,
Dever,	Lawson,	Smith of Hall,
Dill,	Lester,	Snell,
Eason,	Love,	Taylor,
Fain,	Mallard,	Trammell,
Favor,	McCamy,	Tye,
Fleming,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Underwood,
Findley,	Moss,	Vanbrackel,
Gay,	Mulkey,	Wyley,
Gibson,	Mullens,	

Ayes 54 ; nays 57 So the motion was lost.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1863.
9 o'CLOCK, A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Echols.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Jackson of Heard, and Favor of Fayette, after Saturday next, on account of sick families; to Mr. Rice and Mr. Ezell of Houston, Mr. Mallard of Liberty, for a few days, and to Mr. Culberson of Walker, after Saturday next, on special business.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the House reconsidered so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the loss of the bill to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling the invasion of the State, and in the enforcement of the laws of the State by establishing a State guard, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers, &c.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the passage of the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Miller and Early, which motion was lost:

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to amend the 4,592d section of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, assented to 22d November, 1862.

Also, a resolution to appoint a joint special committee to audit the claim of David Irwin, for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia ; and the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hansell and Vason.

The Senate has also passed the bill of the House to amend the charter of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company.

And has concurred in the resolution of the House calling on his Excellency the Governor for certain information relative to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of this State.

Mr. Cabaniss presented the following report :

The joint committee to whom was referred the bills to prevent and punish the cultivation in the State of Georgia more than a certain quantity of land in cotton or tobacco during the present war, have had the same under consideration, and report a substitute and recommend that the substitute do pass.

(Signed)

E. G. CABANISS,
J. A. RENDER,
Com. of House.
JOHN M. JACKSON,
Ch'mn Senate Com.

Mr. Hester presented the following :

The undersigned members of the joint committee, to whom was referred the various propositions of the two houses on the subject of restricting the culture of tobacco during the war, beg leave to submit the following minority report :

Two measures have been submitted to our consideration:

First, a bill to restrain the culture of cotton by penal enactment. It will be remembered, that at the last session of the Legislature, a similar bill was passed, restricting the culture of cotton to three acres to the field hand ; and your committee beg leave to call attention to the fact, that the people of this State, actuated by a most praiseworthy patriotism, had voluntarily restricted themselves the past year to a less quantity than that prescribed by said bill.

Although the law was construed by many as an imputation on their loyalty to their country, and by others believed to be unconstitutional, yet it was acquiesced in and accepted by the people as a settlement of the question.

Acting under this contract, we learn that in the southern portion of the State, the planters who have designed planting cotton, have already availed themselves of the provisions of that law, and have planted, and much of it is up and growing. This is not the case in the other portions of the State, which usually plant about this time. Therefore, the joint committee rejected the proposition further to restrict by penal enactment, believing the same to be obnoxious to several clauses of the Constitution.

The other measure proposes on its face to levy and collect a tax for revenue, but it is in effect no doubt intended further to restrict the culture of cotton, and is substantially the same which has already been rejected in one branch of the Legislature by a very decided majority.

If the purpose of this bill is to raise revenue, it is liable to two serious objections: First, it discriminates against a class of most useful and estimable citizens of this State; having the past year, of their own free will, declined the culture of cotton (their favorite crop), and reduced the amount raised to less than one-sixth of the annual yield, and at the same time diverted their whole available force to the raising of provisions, thereby reducing their cotton crop to a standard very little, if any, more than is necessary for consumption, and increasing the grain crop to an extent very nearly, if not quite, double what may be necessary for the support of the people of this State, and fully up to the means of the planter to raise; and they having this year, up to this very day, shown that they are determined to pursue the same praiseworthy course, we are unwilling to impute to them a want of patriotism, much less to do so in a public, formal, solemn manner, as by enactment of a law.

The bill agreed to by the majority of the committee, and reported by them, allows the planting of two acres, and contemplates the taxing of only one acre at most to the hand; therefore we cannot agree to it, because it will neither yield revenue, being levied of too small a quantity of land, nor will it restrict the culture of cotton, it allowing more to be planted than is now done by the planters of this State.

Again, if the object is the collection of revenue, and if that object is obtained, then the culture of cotton is stimulated and the product increased, and as a matter of course the raising of provision crops reduced.

It is not disguised that the raising of cotton is to the planter his favorite crop, and nothing but his patriotic impulses restrains him. If, however, the State should offer him the alternative between its culture and the payment of a moderate tax, especially when they call for it as a revenue, he will most likely pay the tax and raise the cotton, and thereby increase the number of acres planted.

But, disguise it as you may, it is believed by your committee, that the object of the law under consideration is not for revenue, but for the prohibition of the planting of cotton, and is therefore clearly unconstitutional, for the Constitution declares, that "The right of taxation can be granted only by the people, and shall be exercised only to raise revenue for the support of government, to pay the public debt, to provide for the common defense, and for such other purposes as are specified in the grant of powers;" and is coupled with another part of the Constitution which declares that the foregoing "shall never be violated on any pretense whatever."

Your committee have fullest confidence in the great patriotic heart of the people of Georgia, and claim for the planters of the State an equal share of that confidence, and we disclaim not only against unequal and unjust legislation, but against any legislation at all, as calculated to irritate the public feeling and alienate the affections of our people from the government.

The public attention having been called to this subject, and all eyes having been turned to the Legislature, expecting some action thereon, we deem it but just that the General Assembly should, in suitable terms, not only express to the people the best course to pursue (coming as they do from all parts of the State), but that a resolution of approbation should be addressed to the planters of this State, whose patriotic conduct has, by these late movements, been indirectly and unjustly assailed. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly, the cotton planters of this State are in no way behind their other patriotic brethren in their devotion to our common cause, and that their voluntary yielding up the planting of cotton the past year, for their country's good, deserves our highest commendation.

Believing that the best interest of the country require that a large supply of provisions should be raised this year, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That every planter be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to restrict the culture of cotton as far as practicable, and employ all their available force in the raising of provision crops.

Resolved, That a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to address the people on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

D. A. VASON,

One of the Senate Committee.

ROB'T HESTER,

One of House Committee.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Orphans' Savings and Loan Association, which was read the first time.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to compensate the citizens of this State for certain slaves who have died or been seriously injured or disabled under certain circumstances, was read the first time.

The communication from his Excellency the Governor, received on yesterday, was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, April 6th, 1863. }

To the General Assembly :

The armies of the Confederate States are composed, in a great degree, of poor men and non-slaveholders, who have but little property at stake upon the issue. The rights and liberties of themselves and of their posterity are, however, involved ; and with hearts full of patriotism, they have nobly and promptly responded to their country's call, and now stand a living fortification between their homes and the armed legions of the Abolition Government. Upon their labor their families at home have depended for support, as they have no slaves to work for them. They receive from the Government but *eleven dollars per month*, in depreciated currency, which, at the present high prices, will purchase very little of the necessaries of life. The consequence is, that the wives of thousands of them are now obliged to work daily in the field to make bread—much of the time without shoes to their feet, or even comfortable clothes for themselves or their little children. Many are living upon bread alone, and feel the most painful apprehensions lest the time may come when enough even of this cannot be afforded them. In the midst of all the privations and sufferings of themselves and their families, the loyalty of these brave men to the Government cannot be questioned, and their gallantry shines more conspicuously upon each successive battle field. Freemen have never, in any age of the world, made greater sacrifices in freedom's cause, or deserved more of their country or of posterity.

While the poor have made and are still making these sacrifices, and submitting to these privations to sustain our noble cause and transmit the rich blessings of civil and religious liberty and national independence to posterity, many of the rich have freely given up their property, endured the hardships and privations of military service, and died gallantly upon the battle field. It must be admitted, however, that a large proportion of the wealthy class of people

have avoided the fevers of the camp and the dangers of the battle field, and have remained at home in comparative ease and comfort with their families.

If the enrolling officer under the Conscript act has summoned them to camp, they have claimed exemption to control their slaves, or they have responded with their money, and hired poor men to take their places as substitutes. The operation of this act has been grossly unjust and unequal between the two classes. When the poor man is ordered to camp by the enrolling officer, he has no money with which to employ a substitute, and he is compelled to leave all the endearments of home and go. The money of the rich protects them. If the substitution principle had not been recognized, and the act had compelled the rich and poor to serve alike, it would have been much more just.

Again, there is a class of rich speculators who remain at home preying like vultures upon the vitals of society, determined to make money at every hazard, who turn a deaf ear to the cries of soldiers' families, and are prepared to immolate even our armies and sacrifice our liberties upon the altar of mammon. If laws are passed against extortion, they find means of evading them. If the necessities of life can be monopolized and sold to the poor at famine prices, they are ready to engage in it. If contributions are asked to clothe the naked soldier or feed his hungry children, they close their purses and turn away. Neither the dictates of humanity, the love of country, the laws of man, nor the fear of God seem to control or influence their actions. To make money and accumulate wealth is their highest ambition, and seems to be the only object of their lives. The pockets of these men can be reached in but one way, and that is by the tax gatherer; and, as they grow rich upon the calamities of the country, it is the duty of patriotic statesmen and legislators to see that this is done, and that the burdens of the war are, at least to some extent, equalized in this way. They should be compelled to divide their ill-gotten gains with the soldiers who fight our battles; both they and the wealthy of the country, not engaged as they are, should be taxed to contribute to the wants of the families of those who sacrifice all to protect our lives, our liberties and our property.

I consider it but an act of simple justice, for the reasons already stated, that the wages of our private soldiers be raised to twenty dollars per month, and that of non-commissioned officers in like proportion, and that the wealth of the country be taxed to raise the money. I therefore recommend the passage of a joint resolution by the legislature of this State, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to bring this question before that body, and to do all they can, both by their influence and their

votes, to secure the passage of an act for that purpose, and to assess a tax sufficient to raise the money to pay the increased sum. This would enable each soldier to do something to contribute to the comfort of his family while he is fighting the battles of his country at the expense of his comfort and the hazard of his life.

I respectfully but earnestly urge upon you the justice and importance of favorable consideration and prompt action upon this recommendation.

Let the hearts of our suffering soldiers from Georgia be cheered by the intelligence that the Legislature of their State has determined to see that justice is done them, and that the wants of themselves and their families are supplied, and their arms will be nerved with new vigor when uplifted to strike for the graves of their sires, the homes of their families, the liberties of their posterity, and the independence and glory of the Republic.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, introduced a series of resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence for the passage of a bill to raise the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate service.

The Clerk of the House, in response to the resolutions calling on him for the number of bills, &c., made the following report :

Total number of House bills.. . . .	156
No. of House bills of a general character not acted on,	56
No. of House bills of general character read 1st time..	23
No. read 2d time.. . . .	32
Bills of general character passed.. . . .	6
Local, passed.	17
Whole No. of Senate bills.	51
Whole No. of general character.	21
Whole No. read 1st time... . .	15
Whole No. not read.	6
Bills not disposed of.	123

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, to-wit : the impressment resolutions.

Mr. Love offered a resolution contemplating the appointment of a committee to refer the question to, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The committee on the part of the House are Messrs. Norwood, Trammell and Gresham.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Rep-

representatives immediately, that the Senate has adopted a resolution relative to raising the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the Confederate army; in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, offered as a substitute therefor, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State to appoint trustees in certain cases therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

The substitute was received and adopted in lieu of the original bill.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint an auditor to audit claims for guns, &c., was taken up, and on motion referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Candler, Whitehead, Neal, Pitts, and Beall of Randolph.

Mr. Beall, of Randolph, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the oath of tax-payers of this State, for the year 1863, and for other purposes, which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the House took up the report of the joint select committee on the bill to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating of more than a certain quantity of land in cotton, &c.

Mr. Hester offered the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, and the vote being taken thereon, the same was rejected.

The vote then being taken upon the adoption of the substitute offered by a majority of the committee for the original bill, the same was lost.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to amend the original bill by striking out three acres and inserting two, which motion was lost.

Mr. Hargrove moved to amend as follows: "That the provisions of this act shall not apply to those who have planted cotton prior to the passage of this act;" which motion was lost.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved the resolutions offered by the minority of the committee as a substitute for the original bill, upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 60 and nays 55.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Hester,	Reynolds,
Barbour,	Hodges,	Roberts,
Barnes,	Hutchings,	Rushin,
Beaty,	Jackson, of Heard,	Schley,
Beall, of Randolph,	Jernigan,	Scott,
Bleckley,	Johnson,	Sheats,
Bigham,	Jones of Lee,	Slappey,
Brown, of Clay,	Jones of Early,	Smith of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Jones, of Harris,	thorpe,
Carswell,	Lazenby,	Snell,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Stephens of Han-
Dickinson,	Love,	cock,
Dill,	Mallard,	Stevens, of Ogle-
DuBose,	McCamy,	thorpe,
Ellington,	Mizell,	Stewart,
Favor,	Moore,	Taylor,
Gresham,	Monk,	Tomlinson,
Griffin,	Mulkey,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Hargett,	Neal,	Whitehead,
Hargrove,	Raiford,	Williams,
Harper,	Reese,	Wyley,
Heard of Miller,	Render,	Zachry.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Eason,	Mullens,
Banning,	Fain,	Nesbit,
Barker,	Fleming,	Norwood,
Beall of Paulding,	Findley,	Oaks,
Black,	Gay,	Overstreet,
Blake,	Gibson,	Patterson,
Brawner,	Giddens,	Pitts,
Briscoe,	Glenn,	Smith, of Brooks,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hawkins,	Smith, of Hall.
Burke,	Heard, of Dawson,	Speight,
Burney,	Kirby,	Thomas,
Butt,	Key,	Trammell,
Candler,	Lawhon,	Tye,
Cantrell,	Lawson,	Underwood,
Clements,	Lester,	Vanbrackel,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lott,	Walden,
Culberson,	Martin,	White.
Dever,	Moss,	

Ayes 60 ; nays 55. So the motion prevailed.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the committee appointed under said resolutions are Messrs. Stephens of Hancock, Hester and Norwood.

The Senate resolution to appoint a joint special committee to audit the claim of David Irwin for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia, was taken up and concurred in.

The committee appointed on part of the House are Messrs. Culberson, Love and Cabaniss.

On motion, the House adjourned to 3½ o'clock, P. M.

3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following House bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the laws relative to suits against Railroad companies in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Isaac Hardeman.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for bringing suits against incorporated banks in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower Elizabeth Lowther, of the county of Jones, to appoint Jesse J. Jordan and James R. Stewart, of the State of Alabama, as her executors.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the running of railroad engines and cars on the Sabbath day, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the commissions of Tax Collectors and Receivers.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Ware to keep their offices at their residence, if within eight miles of the Court House.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Railway Machinery and Mining Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to suppress crime amongst our slaves.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to relieve Erastus V. Johnson, Thomas V. Hargis, G. L. Gash, and Howard & Erwin from the penalty incurred by them for the illegal issue of change bills.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the marriage of Charles Kelly and Malinda C. Solomon, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College, located in the town of Cassville, Georgia, and to incorporate the Cherokee Baptist College, located at the same place, and to confer on the commissioners of Cassville the power to grant license to retail ardent spirits, and for other purposes; and to prevent the forfeiture of the charters of said colleges, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the quantity of cotton to be planted to the hand in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Warehouse, Insurance and Deposit Company in the city of Americus; also, the LaGrange Warehouse, Insurance and Deposit Company in Troup county.

Also, a bill entitled an act to enable the Coroner of Chatham county to hold inquests in certain cases.

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the city of Macon, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Inferior Court (for county purposes) of Washington county, Ga., from the first Tuesday to the first Monday in each month.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow a salary to the Councilmen in the city of Atlanta.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize David Dickson and Henry Rodgers, executors of the estate of John Dickson, late of Hancock county, deceased, to sell the real estate of said deceased known as the Homestead tract, and to invest the proceeds of such sale.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Randolph and Calhoun, so as to embrace in the county of Randolph lots of land Nos. 210, 211, 246, 247 in the 5th district of originally Lee now Calhoun county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the running of railroad engines and cars on the Sabbath or Lord's day, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to prohibit the unlawful issue of change bills, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Baker and Calhoun.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank in the city of Atlanta.

Also, a bill to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases.

Mr. Kirby, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act and resolution, to-wit ;

An Act to amend the charter of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company.

A resolution calling on his Excellency the Governor for certain information relative to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of this State. •

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the mining of iron, coal, copper, gold and other useful metals and minerals in Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal the last clause of section 4121 of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent slaves from raising poultry for their own use.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson.

The bill to grant the use of certain grounds in the Macon reserve to the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company and the Milledgeville Railroad Company for depot purposes, with the consent of the city of Macon, was read the second time and referred to committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

The bill to be entitled an act to confer on corporators of the Atlanta Insurance Company certain banking privileges, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent monopolies and speculations in renting or leasing of salt lands and water on the coast of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Smithville alias Renwick in the county of Lee in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4592d Section of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for and prescribe the mode of ordering elections for militia officers in the State, and to repeal so much of the Code of Georgia as is in conflict with this act.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Louiza S. White, Executrix, and John T. White, Executor, of Wm. M. White, late of Troup county, deceased.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to make it a penal offense and unlawful for any person or persons to receive, pass or circulate, or to buy or sell, give credit or currency in any way or manner, or to offer, or to propose to do the

same, any note or notes, bill or bills, draft or drafts, or any promises to pay of any kind, or of any paper or papers having the semblance of the same, issued, made or executed by the United States' government, or any State composing the same, or citizen or citizens; or corporators or corporations therein.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Confederate Express Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the Interior Court of Ware county to assess an extra tax for the purpose of building a Court-house in said county, and for other purposes, assented to 12th December, 1861, also to revive said repealed act.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4592d Section of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal Sections 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992 and 993, of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company, No. 1, of Savannah.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid the acts of the Clerks of the several Courts of Ordinary in the State, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 1376th Section of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire Company and grant them certain exemptions, approved December 29th, 1845.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend Section 4708 of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate and confer certain powers and privileges upon the Citizen Fire Company of Augusta, called and known as No. 8. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent slaves in this State from owning or using property as their own, with, or without, the consent of their owners. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Blanceville Slate Mining Company, of the county of Polk, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to establish rates of dockage, wharfage and storage in the city of Savannah, and to repeal all laws or parts of laws militating against the same. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Executors, Administrators, Trustees and Guardians to receive Confederate Treasury Notes and State Treasury Notes and interest-bearing Confederate Notes in payment of claims due such estates as they may represent. — Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to re-enact an act entitled an act for the perfecting of titles to land when parties die and leave bonds out for titles. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4496 section of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Baker county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change sections 2488 and 2490 of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the amount of compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed over the Executive veto Nov. 30th, 1861, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to protect sheep raising, and encourage the growing of wool. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta and Roswell Railroad Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the sale and exportation of corn, wheat, meal, flour, bacon, salt and other articles produced in the State of Georgia, or kept for sale therein. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize returns to Floyd Superior Court at the Spring term thereof, 1863, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes, passed November 28th, 1861, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid certain acts of Notaries Public in this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an Insurance company in the city of Augusta to be called the Commercial Insurance Company of Augusta. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess and collect a tax on the proceeds of sales made by commission merchants in said city.

Mr. Mallard, Chairman of the Committee on Education made the following report:

The Committee on Education to whom was referred bill in relation to the distribution of the public school fund, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the same back to the House without a recommendation.

[Signed]

JNO. B. MALLARD,
Ch'n. Com. on Education.

On motion the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1863. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mosely.

The Hon. Mr. Robinson, member elect of the county of Spalding, appeared, produced his credentials, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, took his seat.

On motion, the rule was suspended when the House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta and Roswell Rail Road Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to incorporate a Warehouse Insurance and Deposit Company, in the city of Americus.

A bill to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified.

Also the following bill and resolutions of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to authorize the Superior Courts of this State to appoint persons to assign and set off dower and to prescribe the mode of proceeding therein.

A resolution to appoint a joint committee of the House and the Senate to report permanent regulations in regard to the impressment of slaves under the recent act of the Congress on that subject.

And the President has appointed on said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Vason and Harris.

Also the resolutions on the subject of cotton planting in this State.

And the President has appointed on that committee, Senators Furlow and Hansell.

The Senate has also passed a bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in the town of Fort Gaines, to be called the Chattahoochee Insurance Company.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize David Dickson and Henry Rodgers, Executors of the estate of John Dickson,

late of Hancock county, deceased, known as the homestead tract and invest the proceeds of said sale.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to compensate the citizens of this State for certain slaves who have died or been seriously injured or disabled under certain circumstances was taken up and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Candler presented the following report :

The committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize his Excellency the Governor to appoint a commissioner to audit all accounts against the State of Georgia, of citizens or other persons, for guns furnished the troops of said State and Confederate States, that have not been returned nor accounted for ; have had the same under consideration and have directed me to report a substitute for said bill, which substitute they recommend do pass.

(Signed)

MILTON A. CANDLER,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead, the report was taken up, when Mr. DuBose offered the following amendment :

Provided in all cases when the guns furnished have not been used, or injured in attempting to alter them for service, and are not needed by the government, State or Confederate, they shall be returned to the owners respectively and not paid for as contemplated by the provisions of this act, which amendment was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Lawson from the Committee on Petitions to whom was referred the petition of James Houston, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James Houston, which was read the first time.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of two pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and for taking care of the property connected with said institution belonging to this State, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cabaniss from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report :

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a communication from the Adjutant and Inspector General, on the militia laws as contained in the Code of Georgia, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the House has already acted on bills to remedy some of the most material defects complained of, and have transmitted them to the Senate ; the committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

(Signed.)

E. G. CABANISS. Chm'n.

Leave of absence was granted as follows :

To Mr. Slappy, of Twiggs ; to Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, after Saturday next, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Jones of Lee ; Mr. Pitts, of Fulton ; Mr. Brown, of Clay ; Mr. DuBose, of Hancock ; Mr. Smith, of Hall ; and Mr. Jones, of Early, on special business.

Mr. Culberson presented the following report :

The committee to whom was referred the investigation and auditing the claim of the Hon. David Irwin for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia, and making an index thereto, and supervising the printing of the same under a contract with his Excellency the Governor, who was authorized thereto by the statute, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report : We find that said work was performed under said contract, and that according to the terms of said contract, just compensation was to be paid therefor, and in the opinion of your committee, said work was worth the sum of three thousand dollars ; in consideration whereof, your committee recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved by the General Assembly, That his Excellency the Governor is authorized and directed to pay to Hon. David Irwin the sum of three thousand dollars, out of the printing fund, in payment for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia, making an index thereto, and superintending the printing of the same.

(Signed by Committee.)

A. J. HANSELL,
D. A. VASON,
Senate Committee:
LOVE,
CABANISS,
CULBERSON,
House Committee.

On motion the report was taken up and agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the guarantee by the State of Georgia of the bonds of the Confederate States of America, so far as to guarantee her proportionate share of the sum of \$500,000,000.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, moved to amend the caption by striking out \$500,000,000 and inserting \$200,000,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lester also moved to amend the body of the bill by striking out the words "fifty-eight" and inserting "twenty-three," strike out "one hundred and thirty-nine," and insert "five" strike out "three" and insert "eight," strike out "twenty-five" and insert "thirteen," strike out "fifty-eight."

and six," and insert "fifteen," strike out "five" and insert "two," which amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Lester offered a proviso as an amendment, for which Mr. Stephens of Hancock, offered the following as a substitute which was accepted by the mover:

Provided that the bonds so endorsed, shall not be sold or disposed of at a less rate than one hundred dollars in bonds for one hundred and twenty dollars in Confederate Treasury notes, when the bonds are sold for Confederate notes, and when sold or disposed of for any other return or consideration in a foreign market, they shall not be sold or disposed of at a less rate than one hundred dollars of bonds for eighty-five dollars in specie bonds or sterling exchange.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend said amendment by striking out "eighty-five" and insert "seventy-five," which was agreed to.

Mr. Black moved to strike out of the amendment the words "one hundred and twenty," and insert "one hundred," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Norwood moved the following as a substitute for the aforesaid amendment :

Provided the bonds thus indorsed shall not be sold except at the highest price which can be obtained for the same.

On motion of Mr. Candler, the original amendments and substitute were laid on the table for the balance of the session.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, offered the following amendment :

Provided further, that the guarantee herein provided for shall cease and become void whenever the Confederate Government shall refuse or fail to pay the interest on the guaranteed bonds, which on motion was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, offered the following amendment :

Provided, that the said guaranty shall cease and become void in case of the overthrow of the Confederate Government and the consequent dissolution of the Southern Confederacy, which on motion of Mr. Hargrove, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered the resolutions embraced in the minority report of the Committee on Endorsement of Confederate bonds as a substitute for the bill under consideration.

Mr. Hargrove moved to lay said resolutions on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Beall, of Randolph, the rule was suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to amend the oath of tax payers of this State for the year 1863, and for other purposes, taken up, read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kirby from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act and resolutions, to-wit :

An act to authorize the superior Courts of this State to appoint persons to assign and set off dower, and to prescribe the mode of proceeding therein.

Resolutions on the subject of planting cotton in this State.

The House resumed the consideration of the question under consideration, when the House adjourned the morning session, and pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY APRIL 9TH, 1863. }
9 o'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

On motion of Mr. Lester, of Cobb, the House reconsidered so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to their action in laying on the table for the balance of the session a proviso, offered as an amendment to the bill to authorize the guarantee by the State of Georgia of Confederate bonds.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, from the Committee on Transportation, presented the following report, which on motion was taken up, and 200 copies ordered printed :

Report of the Joint Committee on Transportation.

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Transportation, have had under consideration the matters referred to them by the General Assembly. We most sincerely concur with his Excellency the Governor of the State, in the important suggestions he so eloquently and feelingly presents in his message on this subject. The question of transportation is one of painful interest when considered with reference to the supply of bread, meat, salt and other necessities to the people of the needy sections of Georgia ; but its proportions and magnitude become vast when considered with reference to the general

interests of the Confederacy and the final success of our cause. The supply of the rolling stock and machinery of our several Rail Roads, and the condition of their road beds, is such that, unless measures are taken to meet their necessities, the days of transportation by rail in the Confederacy are numbered. We are glad to have been informed by the intelligent and patriotic R. Road managers of the State, in the interesting conference the committee had with them, that there are steps that can be taken which will not only ameliorate the condition of the country, but which if promptly adopted and industriously pursued, will improve our Rail Roads and insure their continued usefulness. In this work it will be necessary to have the co-operation and favor of both the Confederate and State Governments.

The Governor and the managers of most of the Rail Roads of the State having been present at our deliberations, partaking in them freely by our invitation, many subjects of necessary supply, and plans to obtain the same, were discussed; and abuses materially interfering with the success of transportation were brought to our knowledge. Prudential considerations render it improper that we refer to these in detail; but believing that his Excellency is fully imbued with a sense of the importance of this subject, and that the willingness of the State to render aid and encouragement will be met by the R. R. companies with a determination to make every effort ingenuity can devise and industry accomplish, to keep up their needful supplies and business, and thus preserve their *status* as highly respectable and useful institutions of the country, we unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to appoint a commissioner to repair to Richmond with plenary powers, to confer with the President and other officers of the Confederate Government upon subjects touching the providing of supplies for Rail Roads and the regulation of transportation thereon.

CORN SUPPLY.

The problem presented by this subject, is how to supply the needy of the northern part of the State with grain from the southern part of the State. The roads leading from the suffering regions into southern Georgia, in the opinion of the officers managing them, are able to carry 133,333 bushels of corn per month. These gentlemen declare their painful sense of the condition of our citizens, and pledge to do all they can to increase their carriage for them and prevent suffering. In this the managers of other roads concur. Of this amount, it is calculated that as much as 100,000 bushels per month will be needed by the Confederate Government for the army, leaving 33,333 to be supplied from the

South Western R. Road and Macon and Western R. Road. The Central R. R. and Geo. R. R. companies are also heavily engaged in carrying corn to the more eastern counties, and the Atlanta and Westpoint Road, is taking out corn from the region along its line. We are glad to have been assured that the supply may be reasonably expected to be sent forward in time to prevent actual want. But all that can be done consistent with other necessities should be done. It is suggested that agents to purchase corn carry with them a certificate of the Inferior Court of their respective counties under seal of the county, that their errand is to buy for supply, and be prepared to make affidavit to that effect, also that they should not all seek one market, but so distribute their purchases as to keep each and every agency of transportation that can be commanded to the work in active and regular employment. We notice with pleasure the fact that the Governor has sent a train from the Western and Atlantic R. R. to engage in this work, and unanimously recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That the action of the Governor in sending a train from the W. and A. R. Road to South Western Georgia, to transport corn and other supplies to the suffering people of northern Georgia, meets our most hearty approval. We request him to continue the train on the work during such time as he may find it necessary, and also to adopt such other regulations and arrangements as, in his judgment, the exigencies of the case may require. We but express the sentiments of every Georgian when we say, these people are our people—with them we will live or with them we will die—their fate shall be our fate.

SALT SUPPLY.

Your committee are informed that there are now at Saltville, Virginia, awaiting shipment to Georgia, as much as 40,000 bushels of salt, the product of the furnaces erected and worked under the contract made by Hon. John W. Lewis, under direction of the Governor, and by the Planters' Salt Company, and the Georgia Salt Company, and that the manufacture of salt for supply in Georgia is daily progressing at that place. The Governor has set apart a train to be sent from the Western and Atlantic R. Road to Saltville, to transport the salt to Georgia and carry needful supplies for their furnaces. As the rate of daily manufacture is large, say 1500 bushels per day, further arrangements so soon as practicable, will probably be found necessary. We are informed that some negotiations are pending with intermediate R. Roads, on the subject of transportation. Without proposing to act disrespectfully to the committee on salt supply, we unanimously recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Governor, in relation to sending a special train, with a good engine and cars to Saltville, for the transportation of salt, made under the contract of Hon. John W. Lewis and the Planters' Salt Manufacturing Company, and Georgia Salt Company for supply to Georgia, and of taking needful supplies to the furnaces making the same. He is further authorized and requested to make all such contracts and arrangements with R. R. companies, as he may deem proper to facilitate transportation and to procure and send such other engine, and train or trains, as he may deem the exigencies of the work demand, having due regard to other calls for transportation.

CARS OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD ON OTHER
ROADS.

Your committee are informed that in doing transportation rendered indispensable by necessary requirements of the Confederate service, more than 100 cars have been taken off the road which are not yet returned. It is highly important that they be again placed in possession of the road if practicable. We learn too, that the Governor has permitted a train to be used for the military service and benefit of the citizens along the route on the Brunswick and Gulf R. Road : Therefore we unanimously recommend the following :

Resolved, That the action of the Governor and general Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic R. Road, in permitting the cars of the road to leave it for the benefit of the Confederate service, is hereby approved as patriotic and right, but, it being highly important that the same should be returned if practicable, we request the Governor to send out a special agent to find said cars, wherever they may be scattered on the several roads of the Confederacy, unless used then in service of Georgia, and to bring them, or so much and such parts thereof as may be advantageous to Georgia, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of such as cannot be brought back.

Resolved, That the action of the Governor and Superintendent of the W. and A. R. R. in permitting an engine and cars to be used on the Brunswick and Gulf R. R., for the benefit of citizens along the line and convenience of military authorities, is hereby approved; and the Governor is hereby requested, under any arrangement with the officers of the road, satisfactory to himself, to permit the train to remain so long as, in his judgment, it may continue to subserve the public good and aid in the common defense.

ESTABLISHMENTS TO REPAIR AND AID IN FURTHER SUPPLYING
ROLLING STOCK.

The committee learn with pleasure that there are several establishments now in operation in Georgia, and others pro-

jected for this necessary object. Without proposing any invidious distinctions, we mention the establishment of Messrs. Laughborough & Timmons at Augusta, for the manufacture and repair of car wheels, axles, &c., and an enterprise projected by Mr. McNeill, and other citizens to provide supplies for R. R. companies, to be located at Macon or Atlanta, or some other convenient place. We unanimously recommend the following :

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested in the management of the W and Atlantic R. R. to furnish to the works of Messrs. Laughborough & Timmons, and such other works as are erected or may hereafter be erected to furnish R. R. supplies, such special facilities of transportation for coal, iron and other supplies as may be in his power, and consistent with other demands on the road.

REGULATIONS OF CERTAIN RAIL ROADS AS TO CONTRACTS LIMITING THEIR LIABILITIES AS COMMON CARRIERS.

Your committee are of the opinion that it is unwise, unless in cases of extreme and unusually great risk beyond the power of prudent management to control, for R. Road companies to propose and make any contract limiting their well understood liability as common carriers. They notice with pain that this has been done by several R. Road companies in Georgia, and by the Western and Atlantic R. Road. The committee recommend the passage of the bill herewith submitted, as well as the bill referred to the committee touching this important subject. It is due to several members of the committee, to state that the passage of this bill is not unanimously recommended.

WM. M. BROWN, Chairman.

A BILL

To be entitled an act to regulate the transportation of provisions on the several Railroads in this State, and to punish officers and agents who may violate the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1 The General Assembly of the State of Georgia enacts, That it shall be the duty of the several officers and agents of the several Railroads in this State (the Western and Atlantic Railroad included), whenever any lot or quantity of corn, bacon, flour, or other articles of provision of prime necessity in the sustenance of life, shall be offered for transportation, to receive and ship the same with as little delay as practicable ; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents, at every point of transshipment on said Roads, to tranship and forward said articles and provisions with as much dispatch as practicable, until the said articles and provisions shall reach the place of their consignment ; provi-

ded, the person offering and desiring to have said articles and provisions shipped, shall make and subscribe an affidavit in writing, and file, or offer to file the same in the office of the depot, or with the agent or officer thereof, from which it is desired that said shipment shall be made, swearing as near as practicable to the quantity and kind of said article and provision, and that the same was not purchased or procured for the purpose of speculation or retail for a profit, and that the same is necessary for the consumption of the person offering the same, or his family, or of other persons and their families; specifying the names and residence of such other person or persons, if for their use; and if there be more than a sufficiency of such article or provision, for the use of the persons named, that the residue shall not be sold to any one other than an actual consumer, and then only at actual cost and no more, either directly or indirectly; a copy of which affidavit shall, by the agent or officer at said depot, be attached to the bill of lading thereof, and forwarded therewith, which, on arrival at the delivering point, shall be filed by the agent thereof in his office, and the original affidavit shall be filed at the receiving depot.

Sec. 2. Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer all the pains and penalties inflicted by the laws of this State on persons guilty thereof, and shall also be fined in the sum of \$5,000, and the party may be indicted and convicted in either of the counties where the receiving or the delivering depot is located.

Sec. 3. Any and all such railroad officers or agents refusing or failing to receive and ship, with as little delay as practicable, all such articles or provisions, or charging an amount therefor over and above the usual tariff of freights, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months.

Sec. 4. If any commissary, quartermaster, or other officer of the State or Confederate Government, or professing to be such, shall seize or impress any such article or provisions, under any pretence whatever, or shall hold or attempt to hold the same, or prevent the regular and due shipment thereof to its proper destination, after receiving notice that such affidavit has been made and filed with the agent or officer at the receiving depot, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at labor in the Penitentiary for the term of three years, and fined in the sum of \$5,000.

Sec. 5. A certificate under the hands of any three Justices of the Inferior Court of any county in this [State?], accompanied with the certificate of the clerk thereof, with

the seal of the Court or county attached, certifying that the article or provisions ordered to be shipped is alone for the use of the indigent soldiers' families of their county, as beneficiaries under the act of the December, 1862, shall be received in lieu of the affidavit specified in the 2d section of this act, and shall have the same force and effect; and any person or persons acting or professing to act as such Inferior Court or Clerk, who shall falsely or fraudulently procure such shipment to be made, under such certificate, or aid therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be dismissed from office and fined in the sum of \$5,000.

Sec. 6. In all cases where fines are imposed under any of the provisions of this act, one-half of the fine imposed shall go to and belong to the prosecutor, who shall be deemed a competent witness, and the other half to the use of the county where the conviction may take place; and this act shall remain and continue in force until the close of the present war with the United States and no longer.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to regulate the transportation of provisions on the several railroads in this State and to punish officers and agents who may violate the provisions of this Act.

A bill to charter and incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta, by the name and style of "The Traders' and Importers' Bank."

On motion, the rule was suspended and the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Blanceville Slate Mining Company of the county of Polk, and for other purposes, taken up, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to relieve James G. Thompson, Tax Collector of the county of Scriven in this State, which was read the first time.

Mr. Robinson, of Spaulding, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Griffin, which was read first time.

The House took up the resolution instructing the Governor to have the act increasing the pay of the employees of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road carried into effect.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, moved the indefinite postponement of said resolutions, which motion prevailed.

The House took up the resolution to instruct and require the agents on the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, to receipt for freights.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, offered the following amendment :

Resolved further, That no order, rule or resolution that has heretofore, or which may hereafter be adopted by any Superintendent or by the Directors of any Rail Road or Express Company in this State, to avoid their liabilities on freight of any kind, as common carriers, shall prevent their liabilities from attaching under the laws of this State, and that all such orders are null and void, and shall be so taken and held by all the Courts in this State, any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion, the resolution and amendment was laid on the table for the present.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the bill of the House to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in this State, approved November 22d, 1862, with amendments thereto ; in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The Senate has discharged the joint committee appointed at its last session to examine into and report upon the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments of the State of Georgia, in which action the Senate asks the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to allow and authorize the Executors of Wm. Hogan, late of Troup county, deceased, to sell the real estate and such portion of the personal estate as may be necessary and to divide the estate with consent of the parties interested and under the order of the Ordinary of said county, which was read the first time. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a mining company to be known and designated as the Lewis Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to declare unlawful all combinations, societies and associations to monopolize the business of journeymen printers and pressmen, and other operatives in the printing offices of this State, and to limit the number of boys to be apprenticed to the printing business, and to declare the punishment for membership therein.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, introduced a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the 1790 and 1791st sections of the Code of Georgia, which was read the first time.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Muscogee Rail Road Company, and to give said company banking powers and privileges, which was read the first time.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in this State, approved Nov. 22d, 1862, and concurred in the same.

The bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to December 1862, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Scott, of Stewart, and to Mr. Burney of Jasper, for one day after Saturday next, and to Mr. Beaty, of Webster, for the balance of the session after Saturday next.

Mr. Norwood, from the joint committee to whom was referred the impressment resolutions, submitted the following report :

The joint committee to whom was referred a resolution requiring them to report a plan for establishing regulations by which impressment of slaves should be made in this State by Confederate authority, have had the same under consideration, and your committee beg leave to report :

That the committee are of the opinion from the great diversity and contrariety of views entertained in either branch of the General Assembly, on the subject as evinced in the many discussions which have arisen thereon, as well as by the abortive efforts of four general committees to report a satisfactory plan for impressment, that there is no probability of agreement on the subject either in the House or between the two branches of the General Assembly, *and whereas*, it may be thought by some that the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and approved on the 14th Nov. 1862, regulating the hiring or impressment of slaves for work on the defenses around Savannah are still of force; *and whereas*, the work for which said labor is required does not admit of delay:

Therefore be it resolved, That the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and approved Nov. 14th, 1862, and all others supplemental thereto, authorizing the hiring or impressment of slaves to work on the defenses around Savannah, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

2d. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and is hereby requested to inform the General commanding this department, that he can proceed at once under the act of Congress providing for impressment of slaves, to obtain the laborers required for the works around Savannah.

(Signed.)

T. M. NORWOOD, Ch'mn.
of Com. House.
DAVID VASON, Ch'mn.
of Senate Com.

On motion, the report of the committee was agreed to, the resolutions adopted and ordered sent to the Senate.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, to-wit : the consideration of the bill and substitute for the indorsement by the State of Georgia of the bonds of the Confederate States.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, offered the following as a substitute for the minority report, offered by Mr. Bigham, and which was accepted by him, to-wit :

The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do Resolve,

1st, That Georgia respectfully declines to accede to any of the plans which have been proposed by some of her sister States, or to any plan for the assumption or endorsement of Confederate debts by the several States, not because she feels any distrust of the success of the Confederate Government, for she entertains a firm confidence in the invincibility of a nation determined to be free ; nor because she feels any indifference towards the common cause of independence, for she regards her own honor and existence as inseparable from the triumph of that cause ; but first, because she believes that, as the whole property of the people of the States is already subject to all the debts present and future of the Confederacy according to the Confederate Constitution, State endorsement cannot add anything to the security of the debt or to the confidence felt in its redemption in any event except the single improbable and inadmissible one of dissolution and reconstruction, and she is unwilling to provide security for payment in that event, since to do so would present to the capitalists who might be the holders of the debts so secured, a temptation to favor reconstruction in order to stop the war and the consequent accumulation of debt before the point may be reached when payment would be impossible, and repudiation become a necessity ; second, because she is unwilling to violate the spirit of representative government, and the principles of sound economy by separating in any degree, the responsibility of payment from the power of contracting debts ; and third, because she is convinced that the credit of the Confederate Government is to be maintained, not by endorsements, but by payments, by the inauguration of such a system of payment as will inspire confidence in the early reduction of the public debt, and in its ultimate entire redemption. 2d, As the legitimate and only possible means to establish such a system of payment, she points first to *taxation*, equal, just and judicious, but firm and vigorous taxation ; not only will she submit to it, but she invites it, and pledges her people never to shrink from their due share of it, and scouts all idea of repudiation. Second, to *cotton*, to be purchased by the government from the people of the Confederacy at a liberal price which will insure the requisite supply, and sold at

the large profit which it commands in the markets of Europe, the only obstacle in the way of this process is the difficulty of delivery ; and this obstacle can be surmounted by obtaining, in the first instance, advances upon a pledge of the cotton, and then using those advances in procuring a fleet which shall open and keep open, at least one Confederate port when the cotton can be reached by neutral ships without any breach of the law of blockade, and whence it can therefore be carried to its destination under the inviolable protection of neutral flags.

After some discussion thereon, the further consideration thereof was postponed until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to grant to the corporation of the city of Columbus, the North, South and East commons of said city, and to authorize the Mayor and Council of said city to have the said common surveyed into lots, and to sell the same upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by said Mayor and Council, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Turner Brown.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved to amend by applying the provisions of the bill to John A. Jones, of Polk county, which was agreed to.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend by striking out Turner Brown and inserting "the representatives of Turner Brown," which was agreed to.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Burke, Mr. Speight, of the county of Haralson, was granted leave of absence after Saturday next, for the balance of the session on account of sickness in his family.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, to-wit :

The adoption of the substitute for the minority report in lieu of the original bill to authorize the guarantee by the State of Georgia of the bonds of the Confederate States of America, so far as to guarantee her proportional share of the sum of \$200,000,000, and pending the discussion thereon the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1863. }
 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev Mr. Crawford.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, for Monday next on special business; to Mr. Reese of Sumter for a few days, on account of sickness in his family; to Mr. Butts, of Union, for the balance of the session, after Wednesday next, on account of sickness in his family; to Mr. Wyley, of Habersham, after Wednesday next, on special business; to Mr. Dill, of Lincoln, after Monday next, for a few days on special business, and to Mr. Beall, of Paulding, after Tuesday next, to enable him to join his Regiment at an early day.

On motion the rule was suspended, when the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Griffin, Georgia, was read the second time, and committed for a third reading.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the cotton culture act of Dec. 11th, 1862.

Mr. Burk, of Carroll, presented the following report :

To the General Assembly of Georgia :

The joint special committee appointed to examine into, and report the condition of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the State of Georgia, beg leave to report :

That a meeting of your committee was appointed to be held in Atlanta, the headquarters of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, on the first Monday in February last, which was subsequently postponed on account of the prevalence of small pox in that city, to the 17th February. That the committee met in said city to prosecute their labors on the last mentioned day, but finding the small pox largely on the increase, they adjourned to re-assemble on the 24th March, giving themselves one month before the re-assembling of the Legislature, trusting that, by that time, as, indeed, proved to be true, there would be a considerable subsidence of that dangerous and loathsome disease. The convening in extra session of the Legislature has prevented a further meeting, and your committee respectfully ask further instructions from the General Assembly in the premises, adding only that, in the opinion of your committee, a faithful discharge of their duties impos-

sed by the resolution, will occupy them from twenty to thirty days.

ANDREW J. HANSELL, Chm'n.

M. W. LEWIS,

JOHN M. JACKSON.

A. T. BURKE, Ch'n. House Com.

ROBERT HESTER,

GEO. S. BLACK,

SAMUEL SHEATS.

MILTON A. CANDLER.

Report adopted and committee discharged:

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following act, to-wit:

An act to incorporate the Atlanta and Roswell Railroad Company.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College, located in the town of Cassville, Georgia, and to incorporate the Cherokee Baptist College, located at the same place, and to confer on the commissioners of Cassville the power of granting license to retail ardent spirits, and for other purposes, and to prevent the forfeiture of the charters of said Colleges, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took up the resolutions from the Senate relative to raising the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the Confederate Army.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, moved to amend by adding the following resolution:

"Resolved, further, That the troops in the service of this State shall receive the same pay as the Confederate troops."

Which amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions adopted and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has passed the following bills to-wit:

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Locomotive, Engine and Tool Works.

A bill to incorporate the Confederate Coal Mining Company.

A bill to define the liability of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for injuries done to persons or property, &c.

A bill to relieve certain soldiers who now are, or may hereafter be, in the military service of the Confederate States, or of the State of Georgia, from the payment of taxes.

A bill to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega Mining Company.

A bill to incorporate the Chestatee River and Town Creek Gold Mining Company.

A bill to incorporate the town of Fort Gaines, in the county of Clay, to define its jurisdictional limits, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

A bill to confirm to the Confederate States of America the occupancy and use of certain lands in the county of Richmond in this State, &c.

Also, a resolution fixing the time for adjournment.

The Senate has also passed the bill of the House for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, to-wit: the consideration of the bill and substitute authorizing the indorsement of Confederate Bonds, and after some discussion thereon, the further consideration thereof was postponed until 3 o'clock, P. M.

On motion the rule was suspended when the House took up the resolution repealing the resolution adopted in the year 1862, authorizing the Governor to make seizures.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved to amend by inserting "and also factories and tanneries and anything else already seized, be released"; which amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted and ordered sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a message in response to a joint resolution calling on his Excellency for certain information relative to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to enable Coroners of this State to hold inquests on deceased bodies with six men out the city of Savannah.

The bill was amended so as to make it general.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the Senate resolution upon the subject of adjourning the General Assembly.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That this body do adjourn when they get though with all the business on hand and not before.

Mr. Burk of Carroll moved to lay the substitute on the table for the present.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to postpone the resolution and substitute until Wednesday the 15th inst.; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, offered the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Journals be instructed to examine the Journal of the 13th day of December, 1862, and that the Clerk turn over said Journal to the Public Printer.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Stewart, of Schley, on account of sickness in his family.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to regulate the sale and exportation of corn, wheat, meal, flour, bacon, salt and other articles produced in the State of Georgia, or kept for sale therein, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was suspended, when the House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to grant the use of certain grounds in the Macon Reserve to the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company and the Milledgeville Railroad Company for depot purposes, with the consent of the city of Macon.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the question of receiving the resolutions offered by Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, as a substitute for the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the guarantee by the State of Georgia of the Bonds of the Confederate States of America, so far as to guarantee her proportionate share of the sum of \$200,000,000; and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 60, and nays 61.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Beall of Paulding,	Browner,
Atkinson,	Beasley,	Brown of Coweta,
Banning,	Bloodworth,	Burke,
Barker,	Bigham,	Burney,

Cameron,	Hodges,	Overstreet,
Carswell,	Hutchings,	Patterson,
Carlton,	Irwin,	Render,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Jackson of Heard,	Sheats,
Cochran, of Wilkin-	Johnson,	Snell,
son,	Kirby,	Speight,
Cook,	Lazenby,	Stephens of Han-
Dill,	Lemond,	cock,
Dubose,	Lott,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Fleming,	Matthews,	thorpe,
Findley,	McCamy,	Surrency,
Gay,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Tomlinson,
Giddens,	Mizell,	Tye,
Griffin,	Monk,	Walden,
Hargett,	Mulkey,	Washington,
Hawkins,	Mullens,	White,
Heard of Dawson,	Oaks,	Whitehead.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gresham,	Norwood,
Bacon,	Gross,	Raiford,
Barbour,	Hargrove,	Reese,
Barnes,	Harper,	Reynolds,
Beaty,	Hester,	Roberts,
Black,	Hines,	Robinson,
Blake,	Jones, of Harris,	Rushin,
Bleckley,	Key,	Schley,
Briscoe,	Lawhon,	Scott,
Butt,	Lawson,	Smith, of Brooks,
Cabaniss,	Lee,	Smith of Ogle-
Candler,	Lester,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Lindsay,	Stewart,
Coombs,	Martin,	Taylor,
Dever,	McAfee,	Thrasher,
Eason,	McCord,	Underwood,
Ellington,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Vanbrackel,
Fain,	Moore,	Whittle,
Felton,	Moss,	Wyley,
Gibson,	Neal,	Zachry,
Glenn,	Nesbit,	

Ayes 60, nays 61; So the substitute was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to authorize Austin W Berry, of Hancock county, to prepare and vend drugs and medicines, &c.; and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate :

An act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has adopted the following resolution in which they ask the concurrence of the House, to-wit :

“A resolution referring the subject of State indorsement of Confederate Debt to the people at the next election for members of the General Assembly”; and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the following act, to-wit :

An act to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in this State, approved November 22d, 1862.

Also, as duly signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

An act to incorporate the Blanceville Slate Mining Company of the county of Polk, and for other purposes.

On motion the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1863, }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mosely.

Mr. Zachry, of Newton, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House in discharging the committee appointed to examine into the condition of the offices of Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House in postponing the consideration of the Senate resolution fixing the time of adjournment until Wednesday next, which motion was lost.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House in rejecting the substitute offered by Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, for the bill authorizing the indorsement by the State of the bonds of the Confederate Government.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 58 and nays 66.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Findley,	Overstreet,
Banning,	Gay,	Patterson,
Barker,	Giddens,	Render,
Beall of Paulding,	Griffin,	Sheats,
Beall, of Randolph,	Hargett,	Snell,
Beasley,	Hawkins,	Speight,
Bloodworth,	Heard, of Dawson,	Stephens of Hancock,
Bigham,	Hodges,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Brawner,	Hutchings,	thorpe,
Brown, of Coweta,	Irwin,	Surrency,
Burke,	Johnson,	Tomlinson,
Cameron,	Kirby,	Traummell,
Carswell,	Lazenby,	Tye,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lemond,	Underwood,
Cochran of Wil-	Lott,	Walden,
kinson,	Matthews,	Washington,
Cook,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	White,
Dill,	Monk,	Whitehead.
DuBose,	Mullens,	
Fleming,	Oaks,	

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Eason,	Lee,
Alred,	Ellington,	Lester,
Bacon,	Fain,	Lindsay,
Barbour,	Felton,	Love,
Barnes,	Gibson,	Martin,
Beaty,	Glenn,	McAfee,
Black,	Gresham,	McCamy,
Blake,	Gross,	McCord,
Bleckley,	Hargrove,	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Briscoe,	Harper,	Mizell,
Butt,	Heard of Miller,	Moore,
Cabaniss,	Hester,	Moss,
Candler,	Hines,	Neal,
Cantrell,	Jones of Early,	Nesbit,
Coombs,	Jones, of Harris,	Norwood,
Dever,	Key,	Raiford,
Dickinson,	Lawhon,	Reynolds,
Dumas,	Lawson,	Roberts,

Robinson,	Smith, of Brooks,	Thrasher,
Royall,	Smith of Ogle-	Vanbrackel,
Rushin,	thorpe,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Schley,	Spain.	Whittle,
Scott,	Taylor,	Wyley.

Ayes 58 ; nays 66. So the motion was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to make uniform the laws of this State for the collection of costs, and for other purposes.

A bill to declare the liability of the Western & Atlantic Railroad for damages in running locomotives, cars and other machinery, &c.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to grant relief to the banks and the people of this State, &c.; passed on 30th Nov., 1860.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Governor to furlough the State troops.

The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, to-wit :

A bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association of Columbus.

A bill to raise the fees of Jailors in this State.

A bill to repeal an act to compensate managers of elections in Warren, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved Dec. 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

A bill for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield, with an amendment thereto.

A bill to add lot of land No. 46 in the 30th district of originally Lee now Schley county to the county of Sumter.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Harris and Talbot.

A bill to authorize F W C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson, and their associates, to open and navigate the North Oconee River.

Also, the bill to amend an act passed Nov. 28th, 1861, entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes; with an amendment thereto.

Also, the bill to alter and amend the 2d section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several Railroad Companies of this State for injury to or destruction of live stock, &c., assented to Feb. 20th, 1854; with an additional section thereto, in which said amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The Senate has also concurred in the resolution of the House to compensate the Hon. David Irwin for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Gresham of Burke, Mr. Stephens of Hancock, Johnson of Echols, and Dickinson of Decatur, on special business, Mr. Hines of Effingham, Mr. Mulkey of Talbot and Mr. Carlton of Greene; also, to Mr. Gay of Colquitt, for balance of the session, and Mr. Dumas of Monroe, after Thursday next, for the balance of the session.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution authorizing them to enquire into the propriety of authorizing his Excellency the Governor to employ one or more factories, &c., to furnish thread to soldiers' families, &c., reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to purchase thread, &c., for destitute families, &c.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the State to guarantee by indorsement of Confederate bonds her proportionate share of \$200,000,000.

Mr. Jones, of Harris, offered as a substitute therefor, a bill to be entitled an act referring the question of State indorsement of Confederate States bonds to the people of this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, offered the Senate resolutions submitting the question of State indorsement to the people at the election in October next, as a substitute for the bill and substitute.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, offered the following amendment:

Provided, that the bonds thus indorsed shall not be negotiated in foreign countries; and provided further, that the interest upon the bonds and the bonds themselves shall not be paid when due to any holder, except he or she shall be a citizen of the Confederate States, and *bona fide* the owner, and that these provisions shall be expressed upon the face of each bond.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, offered the following amendment:

Provided, that the bonds so indorsed shall not be sold or disposed of at a less rate than one hundred dollars in bonds for one hundred and twenty in Confederate Treasury notes, when the bonds are sold for Confederate notes; and when sold or disposed of for any other return or consideration in foreign markets, they shall not be sold or disposed of at a less rate than one hundred dollars of bonds for seventy-five dollars in specie funds or sterling exchange; provided further, that said indorsement shall not be made until the Congress of the Confederate States shall levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and to create a sinking fund for its ultimate extinguishment; provided further, that

the other States of the Confederacy, not including Kentucky and Missouri, shall adopt a similar, or other plan of endorsement.

The two substitutes were withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, the previous question was called and sustained.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Adams' amendment, and the same was lost.

The amendments offered by Mr. Lester was then agreed to.

The report of the committee as amended was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and upon its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 64 and nays 58.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Gresham,	Moss,
Barbour,	Gross,	Neal,
Barnes,	Hargrove,	Nesbit,
Beaty,	Harper,	Norwood,
Black,	Heard, of Miller,	Raiford,
Bleckley,	Hester,	Reynolds,
Briscoe,	Hines,	Roberts,
Butt,	Jones of Early,	Robinson,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Harris,	Royall,
Candler,	Key,	Rushin,
Cantrell,	Lawhon,	Schley,
Carswell,	Lawson,	Scott,
Coombs,	Lee,	Smith of Brooks,
Dever,	Lester,	Smith, of Ogle-
Dickinson,	Lindsay,	thorpe,
Dumas,	Love,	Spain,
Eason,	Martin,	Taylor,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Thrasher,
Fain,	McCord,	Vanbrackel,
Felton,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gibson,	Mizell,	Whittle,
Glenn,	Moore,	Wyley.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Bloodworth,	Cook,
Alred,	Bigham,	Dill,
Atkinson,	Brawner,	DuBose,
Banning,	Brown of Coweta,	Fleming,
Barker,	Burke,	Findley,
Beall of Paulding,	Cameron,	Gay,
Beall of Randolph,	Cochran of Glynn,	Giddens,
Beasley,	Cochran, of Wil-	Griffin,
Blake,	kinson,	Hargett,

Hawkins,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Stevens of Ogle-
Heard of Dawson,	Monk,	thorpe,
Hodges,	Mullens,	Surrency,
Hutchings,	Oaks,	Tomlinson,
Irwin,	Overstreet,	Trammell,
Jackson of Heard,	Patterson,	Tye,
Johnson,	Render,	Underwood,
Kirby,	Sheats,	Walden,
Lazenby,	Snell,	Washington,
Lemond,	Stephens of Han-	White,
Lott,	cock,	Whitehead.
McCamy,		

Ayes 64; nays 58. So the bill was passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has passed unanimously a resolution expressive of confidence in the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, in which they respectfully ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives the following bills passed by the Senate, to-wit:

A bill to relieve William J. Anderson, of the county of Houston, and other persons, from the pains and penalties of the laws of this State against the issuing and circulating of change bills, upon certain conditions, and for other purposes.

Also, a resolution instructing the Adjutant and Inspector General to prepare a system of military laws for the State of Georgia.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Turner Brown of Bibb county, and John A. Jones, of Polk county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prevent extortion in this State during the pendency of the present war, and to provide a penalty for the same, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to admit certain deeds of record in evidence in courts of law and equity.

The report of the committee was agreed to, which being adverse to the bill, the same was lost.

The bill relative to the distribution of the public school fund was withdrawn.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Ordinaries, Constables, and Justices of the Peace of this State.

Mr. Carswell, of Jefferson, moved to strike out of the bill the words "Constables and Justices of the Peate," which motion prevailed.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, moved to strike out Ordinaries from the provisions of the bill, which amendment was lost.

Mr. McCord, of Butts, offered the following amendment :

Provided, that the Ordinary shall not be allowed an increase on the fee now allowed in the Code for settling estates, when said estates are under the sum of three thousand dollars ; which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, moved to amend by inserting "Clerk of the Supreme Court," which was agreed to.

The vote then being taken upon agreeing to the report of the committee as amended, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded thereon, and resulted in yeas 47 and nays 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Hargrove,	Neal,
Bacon,	Heard of Miller,	Raiford,
Barker,	Hester,	Schley,
Barnes,	Jones of Early,	Sheats,
Beall of Randolph	Jones, of Harris,	Smith, of Brooks,
Brawner,	Kirby,	Smith, of Ogle-
Briscoe,	Lee,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Lemond,	Stephens, of Han-
Candler,	Lester,	cock,
Carswell,	Lindsay,	Thrasher,
Dickinson,	Martin,	Trammell,
Dill,	McCamy-	Washington,
Dumas,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	White,
Ellington,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whittle,
Felton,	Moore, ¹	Williams,
Findley,	Monk,	Wyley-
Hargett,	Mullens,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Beall, of Paulding,	Bleckley,
Atkinson,	Beasley,	Bloodworth,
Banning,	Black,	Cantrell,
Beaty,	Blake,	Cook,

Coombs,	Lott,	Rushin,
Dever,	Love,	Scott,
Eason,	Matthews,	Snell,
Fain,	McAfee,	Speight,
Fleming,	McCord,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Gibson,	Mizell,	thorpe,
Giddens,	Moss,	Surrency,
Glenn,	Nesbit,	Taylor,
Harper,	Norwood,	Tomlinson,
Hawkins,	Oaks,	Tye,
Heard of Dawson,	Overstreet,	Vanbrackel,
Irwin,	Patterson,	Walden,
Johnson,	Render,	Whitehead.
Lawhon,	Robinson,	
Lazenby,	Royall,	

Ayes 47; nays 54. So the bill was lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Harris county to grant letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William Blackman, late of Harris county, deceased, to Mariah and Sanford Blackman.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize an increase of the pay of the public printer.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the bill was postponed until Monday next, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Tomlinson, of Clinch, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Agricultural Implement and Lumber Manufacturing Company, which was read the first time.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 178th section of the Code of Georgia, and to revive and put in force the laws of this State prescribing the mode and manner of electing Messenger and Doorkeeper of the Senate and House of Representatives prior to the adoption of the Code of Georgia, which was read the first time.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, introduced a bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act, assented to on the 13th day

of December, 1862, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year, 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the Government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which was read the first time.

Mr. Bleckley, of Rabun, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish speculation in the currency.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the oath of tax-payers of this State for the year 1863, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Griffin, Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase spun yarn for soldiers' families, which was read and adopted.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield, and concurred in the Senate amendment thereto.

Also, concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to amend an act passed November 28th, 1861, entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein.

Also, concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the 2d section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several railroad companies of this State for injuries to or destruction of live stock killed or injured, or for destruction of or injury or damage to property other than live stock by the running of cars, engines or locomotives or other machinery upon a railroad in this State.

Mr. Atkinson, of Troup, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the West Georgia Insurance Company; and to confer certain powers and privileges on the same.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize returns to Floyd Superior and Inferior Courts at the spring terms thereof, 1863, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the 3d clause of the 739th section of the Code of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Chestatee River and Town Creek Gold Mining Company was read the first time.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega Mining Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to charter and incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta by the name and style of the Traders' and Importers' Bank.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the times of holding the Supreme Court of this State, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following bills were read the 2d time and committed for a 3d reading:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed the 8th Dec., 1860, which allows compensation to managers of elections in the county of Emanuel.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the appointment of arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union Branch Railroad Company to compensation from the State of Georgia, and for the settlement of the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to declare unlawful all combinations, societies and associations to monopolize the business of journeymen printers and pressmen and other operatives in the printing offices of this State, and to limit the number of boys to be apprenticed to the printing business, and to declare the punishment for membership therein.

The House took up the Senate bill to re-enact an act entitled an act to provide for the perfecting of titles to land when parties die and leave bonds out for titles.

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, offered as a substitute therefor the House bill to be entitled an act to provide for executing titles to lands in certain cases, which substitute was received, and the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Stonewall Insurance Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message from his Excellency the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., APRIL 10TH, 1863. }

To the General Assembly :

Your resolution has been communicated to me, calling for the information in my possession touching the necessity for a longer continuance of the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of this State.

While I am not aware that I possess any important information upon this subject which is not common to the General Assembly, and to all intelligent citizens of this State who have any knowledge of military offices, I do not suppose there can be a doubt upon the mind of any one who has any connection with the military system and operations of the State, that the office is a very important one, especially during the continuance of the war.

It is the duty of the Adjutant and Inspector General to keep a fair record of all orders which he shall from time to time receive from the Commander-in-chief; to require annual returns from the Major and Brigadier Generals of the State, from which he shall make out a general return of the whole strength of the militia force of this State, and make out accurate abstracts of these returns, with exhibits, &c., &c., and to issue all military commissions. This includes the commissions of all militia officers to fill vacancies in regiments, battalions or companies from this State, now in the service of the Confederate States, which entered the service under the requisition of the President.

All military orders are issued through the Adjutant and Inspector General; and it is his duty to attend all public reviews when the Commander-in-chief shall review any part of the forces. It is also his duty to inspect and keep under his charge the arsenals and armories of the State. All orders to the State troops are issued through, and all commissions by, the Adjutant and Inspector General.

In addition to these and the other duties of his office proper, not here enumerated, the present General Assembly, at a former session, has made it his duty to prepare a book in which shall be recorded the name of every citizen of this State who has entered the military service during this war, with a statement of the number and names of all who have been killed, wounded, &c.

The preparation of this book of honor, which will be a most important record for the State, will cost him and two or three clerks several months of labor. As there is no complete record of the names of those who have gone into

service from the State, at Richmond, owing to the confusion which has grown out of the overwhelming pressure upon the departments there, and none could be kept in the State on account of the irregular manner in which many of the troops entered the service, I shall be obliged to send an *aid de camp* to visit the regiments upon the field, and get the information necessary to complete the record from the regimental and company rolls.

If it is asked whether all this labor now required of the Adjutant and Inspector General could not be performed at the Executive office without the assistance of that officer, I reply that it could not, without an increase of the number of assistants in the Executive office, which would cost about as much as it costs the State to have the work done as it now is, under a regular military system. So great is the pressure of business in this office, I am obliged, in addition to two Secretaries, to employ a recording clerk, and to keep on duty part of the time, an *aid de camp* to assist in the military and other correspondence. It is impossible to keep up the business of the office without such assistance. I may add, that I know of no State in the Confederacy that does not have and employ an Adjutant and Inspector General.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The bill to be entitled an act to legalize certain processes, commissions, &c., returnable to the February term, 1863, of Walton Superior Court, was read the 2d time and committed for a 3d reading.

The bill to be entitled an act to change sections 2488 and 2490 of the Code of Georgia, and for other purposes, was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Moore and Gibson.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to fix the amount of compensation of the members and officers of the General Assembly, &c.; and pending the consideration thereof, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning next.

MONDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1863: }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Quillian.

Mr. Gideon, of Jackson, moved to reconsider so much of the journal of Saturday as relates to the action of the House in adopting the resolution authorizing the Governor to invest a portion of the sum of money appropriated for the

benefit of soldiers' families, &c., in purchasing spun yarns for soldiers' families, &c., which motion was lost.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, moved the reconsideration of the action of the House on Saturday last in passing the bill authorizing the endorsement by the State of Confederate bonds, so far as to guarantee her proportionate share of \$200,000,-000.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 50, nays 63.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Fleming,	Patterson,
Atkinson,	Findley,	Pittman,
Banning,	Giddens,	Render,
Barker,	Griffin,	Schley,
Beall of Paulding,	Hawkins,	Sheats,
Beall of Randolph,	Heard of Dawson,	Snell,
Beasley,	Henderson of Pierce,	Stevens of Ogle-
Blake,	Hodges,	thorpe,
Bloodworth,	Hutchings,	Surrency,
Bigham,	Irwin,	Tomlinson,
Brawner,	Kirby,	Trammell,
Brown of Coweta,	Lazenby,	Tye,
Bryan,	Lemond,	Underwood,
Burk,	Lott,	Vanbrackel,
Cameron,	Monk,	Washington,
Cochran of Glynn,	Mullens,	White,
Cochran of Wil-	Oaks,	Whitehead,
kinson,	Overstreet,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Ellington	Martin,
Bacon,	Fain,	Matthews,
Barbour,	Felton,	McAfee,
Barnes,	Gibson,	McCamy,
Black,	Glenn,	McCord
Bleckley,	Gross,	Mitchell of Pulaski,
Briscoe,	Hargrove,	Mitchell of Taylor.
Butt,	Harper,	Mizell,
Cabaniss,	Heard of Miller,	Moore,
Candler,	Hester,	Moss,
Carswell,	Horne,	Nesbit,
Cook,	Jones of Early,	Norwood,
Coombs,	Jones of Harris,	Pitts,
Dever,	Lawhon,	Raiford,
Dickinson,	Lester,	Reynolds,
Dumas,	Lindsay,	Robinson,
Eason,	Love,	Royall.

Rushin,	Spain,	Wyley,
Scott,	Taylor,	Zachry.
Smith of Brooks,	Thrasher.	
Smith, of Ogle-	Walton of Stewart,	
thorpe,	Walton of Wilkes,	

Ayes 50 ; nays 63. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, moved to reconsider so much of the journal of Saturday as relates to the action of House in the loss of the bill increasing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Ordinaries, Constables and Justices of the Peace, &c., and upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 57, and nays 52.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Findley,	Raiford,
Bacon,	Gibson,	Reynolds,
Barbour,	Hargrove,	Schley,
Barker,	Hester,	Sheats,
Barnes,	Hodges,	* Smith of Brooks,
Beall of Paulding,	Irwin,	Spain,
Bigham,	Jones of Early,	Thomas,
Brawner,	Kirby,	Thrasher,
Briscoe,	Lemond,	Trammell,
Butt,	Lester,	Underwood,
Cabaniss,	Lindsay,	Vanbrackel,
Candler,	Martin,	Walton of Wilkes,
Carswell,	McCamy,	Washington,
Cochran of Glynn,	McCord,	White,
Cochran of Wil-	Mitchell of Taylor,	Whitehead,
kinson,	Monk,	Williams,
Dill,	Mullens,	Wyley,
Dumas,	Norwood,	Zachry,
Ellington,	Pittman,	
Felton,	Pitts,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Clements,	Gross,
Banning,	Cook,	Hawkins,
Beasley,	Coombs,	Henderson of
Black,	Culberson,	Pierce,
Blake,	Dever,	Horne,
Bleckley,	Eason,	Hutchings,
Bloodworth,	Fain,	Lawhorn,
Brown of Coweta,	Fleming,	Lazenby,
Bryan,	Giddens,	Lott,
Burke,	Glenn,	Love,
Cameron,	Griffin,	Matthews,

McAfee,	Render,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Mizell,	Roberts,	thorpe,
Moore,	Robinson,	Surrency,
Moss,	Royall,	Taylor,
Nesbit,	Rushin,	Tomlinson,
Oaks,	Smith of Ogle-	Tye,
Overstreet,	thorpe,	Walton of Stewart,
Patterson,	Snell,	

Ayes 57 ; nays 52. So the motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Neal, of Columbia, for a few days on account of sickness in his family, to Mr. Moss, of Banks, after Wednesday next on account of small pox in his immediate neighborhood, to Mr. Raiford after Wednesday until Saturday on account of a sick child, to Mr. Lindsey, of Jackson, after Friday next on account of indisposition, and to Mr. Walton on account of sickness in his family, and to Mr. Key, of Clayton, for same cause, and to Mr. Burney, of Jasper.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, offered the following resolution which was taken up, read and adopted :

Resolved, That the Hon. Jno. W. H. Underwood, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, be invited to a seat in this House during his stay at the Capital.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to the resolutions of the Senate, relative to raising the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Confederate army.

The Senate has also passed the following bills of the House, to-wit :

A bill to define the qualifications of voters at the elections to be held in the city of Columbus for Mayor and Aldermen, and other officers in said city, &c.

A bill to authorize David Dickson and Henry Rogers, executors of the estate of John Dickson, late of Hancock county, deceased, to sell the real estate of said deceased, known as "the homestead tract," and to invest the proceeds of such sale. Also,

A bill to authorize Francis C. David, of the county of Harris, and George W. Fackler, of the county of Marion, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same, &c., with an amendment thereto, by striking out and making the provisions of the bill only apply to Francis C. David.

The Senate has also passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of jurors in civil and criminal cases.

The Senate has also adopted the report of the joint committee on Transportation, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Hester, the Hon. David Irwin, Ex-Judge of the Superior Court, was invited to a seat on the floor of the House.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to compensate B. B. Kitchens, of Glascock county. for the loss of a slave which had been furnished to work on the defenses at Savannah, which on motion was laid on the table for the balance of the session.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to equalize the taxes amongst the tax payers of this State, on the advalorem principle, and to prevent the paying of taxes by persons who are so unfortunate as to be in debt, upon their indebtedness.

The report of the committee was agreed to, which being adverse to the bill, the same was lost.

The House took up the bill to alter and change so much and such parts of an act entitled and act for the relief of the banks and people of this State, passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th Nov. 1860, as provides for the stay of judgments, orders and decrees from the Courts of this State, and to provide for the collection of debts by levy and sale in certain cases, and for other purposes, for which the Committee on the Judiciary had reported a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Dever, of Polk, the bill and substitute was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a bank to be called "The Commercial Bank of Georgia," and for other purposes therein named.

The report of the committee was agreed to which being adverse to the bill, the same was lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees and compensation of members and officers of the General Assembly and other officers therein mentioned, which together with a reconsidered bill on the same subject, was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Norwood, Barnes, Cochran, of Wilkinson, Williams and Spain.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts and resolution, to-wit:

An act to add lot of land No. 46 in the 30th District originally Lee now Schley county. to the county of Sumter.

An act to change the line between the counties of Harris and Talbot.

An act to repeal an act to compensate managers of elec-

tions in Warren, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved December 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

An act to amend an act passed in November 28th, 1861, entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes.

An act to raise the fees of Jailors in this State for dieting prisoners.

An act to alter and amend the second section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several Rail Road Companies of this State, for injury to or destruction of live stock, killed or injured, or for destruction of, or injury or damage to property other than live stock, by the running of cars, engines, locomotives, or other machinery upon any rail road of this State, approved Feb. 20th, 1854.

An act to authorize F W C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Nickerson, and their associates, to open and to keep open the North Oconee river above the factory dam at Athens to Burns' mill in Jackson county, and to vest in them, their heirs and assigns the exclusive right of navigating said river above said factory dam, for the term of twenty years, and to fix the maximum rates of transporting lumber, wood and produce thereon.

An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Saving Association of the city of Columbus.

An act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield.

A resolution to compensate the Hon. David Irwin for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts in relation to issuing grants on head rights, in this State, so far as to extend the time for granting the same until the 25th December, 1863, which on motion, was referred to a select committee of three consisting of Messrs. Eason, of Tattnall, Cochran, of Glynn, and Glenn, of Gwinnett.

The bill to be entitled an act to alter the Road laws of Bulloch county was withdrawn.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Chatahoochee county, to issue letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Thomas Bush, deceased, to Francis B. Lewis and his wife Epsey A. Lewis, which bill was withdrawn.

The bill to repeal a set of resolutions assented to 13th Dec. 1862, was also withdrawn, but replaced on the calendar again by general consent.

The bill to require the Clerks of the Inferior Courts to keep a record of volunteers, &c., was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bloodworth in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Nathan Singleterry and William Mims, of the county of Schley, and having spent sometime therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without an amendment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to punish all owners of slaves and Guardians of free persons of color, and said slaves and free persons of color in the counties of Warren and Talliaferro, for said owners and Guardians allowing said slaves and free persons of color to live alone, and to prevent the same, &c.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to prescribe the rates of tuition under the common school system, and for other purposes, was referred to the Committee on Education.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the Government, to provide for the common defense, and further to provide for the punishment of false swearing in certain cases.

Mr. Findley, of Lumpkin, offered the following amendment :

Provided this act shall not operate against any person who has loaned gold or silver coin prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, moved to amend the amendment, by adding immediately after the word "act," the words, "with the express understanding at the time of lending that the same should be returned in gold or silver coin," which was accepted and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, offered the following amendment :

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall only apply to debts or contracts made since the 19th day of January, 1861, which amendment was lost.

The vote then being taken upon the passage of the bill,

the yeas and nays were required to be recorded thereon and resulted in yeas 36, and nays 71.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Beall, of Paulding,	Eason,	Pittman,
Black,	Ellington,	Robinson,
Brown of Coweta,	Gibson,	Roberts,
Cabaniss,	Gross,	Rushin,
Cameron,	Harper,	Smith of Brooks,
Cantrell,	Heard of Miller,	Spain,
Carswell,	Jones of Early,	Taylor,
Cochran of Wil-	Kirby,	Tye,
kinson,	Lawhon,	White,
Cook,	Love,	Wyley,
Coombs,	Moore,	Zachry.
Dever,	Monk,	
Dumas,	Nesbit,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Hargrove,	Norwood,
Alred,	Hawkins,	Oaks,
Atkinson,	Haygood,	Overstreet,
Banning,	Heard of Dawson,	Patterson,
Barker,	Henderson of	Pitts,
Barnes,	Pierce,	Raiford,
Beasley,	Hester,	Render,
Blake,	Horne,	Royall,
Bleckley,	Hutchings,	Schley,
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	Sheats,
Bigham,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Brawner,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Briscoe,	Lemond,	Stevens of Ogle-
Bryan,	Lester,	thorpe,
Burk,	Lindsay,	Surrency,
Butt,	Lott,	Tomlinson,
Candler,	Martin,	Trammell,
Cochran of Glenn,	Matthews,	Underwood,
Fain,	McAfee,	Vanbrackel,
Felton,	McCamy,	Walden,
Fleming,	McCord,	Walton of Stewart,
Findley,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Washington,
Giddens,	Mizell,	Whitehead,
Glenn,	Moss,	
Hargett,	Mullens,	

Ayes 36, nays 71. So the bill was lost.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker

of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the following acts, to-wit :

An act to authorize David Dickson and Henry Rogers, Executors of the estate of John Dickson, late of Hancock county, deceased, to sell the real estate of said deceased, known as the homestead tract, and to invest the proceeds of such sale.

An act to define the qualification of voters at the elections to be held in the city of Columbus for Mayor and Aldermen, and other officers in said city, whose election is given to said voters by law ; and to provide for the registry of all persons entitled to vote at elections for city officers, to prevent persons whose names are not registered from voting, to prescribe an oath for voters, and to punish violations of this act in regard to said elections and voters.

Mr. Moore from same committee reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the following act, to-wit :

An act to legalize returns to Floyd Superior and Inferior Courts at the spring terms thereof 1863, and for other purposes.

Mr. Eason, of Tattnall, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend the several acts in relation to issuing grants on *head rights* in this State, so far as to extend the time for granting the same until the 25th December, 1863, reported a substitute therefor.

The report of the committee was taken up and agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to repeal a set of resolutions authorizing the Governor to raise, equip and put in service two regiments of volunteers for State defense and for other purposes, which on motion was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That for the balance of the session, the time for the meeting of this House in the forenoon shall be 8 o'clock.

Mr. Love moved to amend by striking out 8 and inserting 8½ o'clock, which was lost.

The resolution was then read and adopted.

On motion, the House took up the Senate resolutions authorizing the Governor to furlough the State troops.

Mr. Beall, of Paulding, moved to amend by adding after the word "rations," the words "and monthly pay."

On motion of Mr. Burke, of Carroll, the resolution and amendments were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Moore from a special committee submitted the following report :

The special committee to whom was referred that portion of the message of his Excellency the Governor, relative to

the Code of Georgia, as also a resolution on the same subject, beg leave to make the following report :

Whereas, John H. Seals who contracted to publish and deliver the Code of Georgia, has failed to comply with his contract, in consequence of which failure, the various officers and citizens of the State cannot be supplied with the Code as required by law.

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to take and use all legal means necessary to secure the completion and delivery of such a number of copies of the Code as may be necessary for immediate use, by contract if practicable, and if not, then if necessary to take possession of the unfinished volume of said Code belonging to the State, and have a sufficient number of copies for immediate use bound in the best manner in which it can be done, and the remainder of said copies be secured until materials can be obtained for completing the same.

And be it further Resolved, That the balance of the appropriation heretofore made for the benefit of John H. Seals on account of said publication, not yet paid to him, be withheld from him, and applied to the payment of the expenses which may occur in and about the completion of said Code, and that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the printing fund of the State for such sum as may be necessary to complete said Code as hereinbefore mentioned.

Signed.

B. B. MOORE,
MILTON A. CANDLER,
T. M. NORWOOD.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

7½ O'CLOCK, P M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following bill, to-wit: A bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act assented to on the 13th day of December, 1862, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the government during said year and to make certain special appropriations, &c., was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The roll being called the following gentlemen answered to their names :

Adams,
Akin,

Atkinson,
Barnes,

Beall, of Randolph,
Beasley,

Black,	Haygood,	Raiford,
Blake,	Hester,	Render,
Bleckley,	Irwin,	Schley,
Bloodworth	Jones of Early,	Smith of Ogle-
Bigham,	Jones of Harris,*	thorpe,
Brawner,	Lawhon,	Snell,
Briscoe,	Lawson,	Spain,
Brown of Coweta,	Lemond,	Speight,
Bryan,	Lester,	Stephens of Ogle-
Burk,	Lott,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Love,	Surrency,
Candler,	Martin,	Taylor,
Cameron,	Matthews,	Thrasher,
Cantrell,	McAfee,	Tomlinson,
Carswell,	McCamy,	Trammell,
Cook,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Tye,
Coombs,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Underwood,
Dumas,	Mizell,	Vanbrackel,
Eason,	Moore,	Walden,
Fain,	Monk,	Walton of Stewart,
Felton,	Mullens,	Washington,
Fleming,	Norwood,	White,
Findley,	Oaks,	Whitehead,
Gibson,	Overstreet,	Williams,
Giddens,	Peterson,	Wyley,
Griffin,	Pittman,	Zachary,
Hargrove,	Pitts,	

The following gentlemen were absent :

Alred,	DuBose,	Hines,
Bacon,	Duke,	Hodges,
Banning,	Ellington,	Horne,
Barbour,	Ezell,	Howell,
Barker,	Favor,	Hutchings,
Beaty,	Gay,	Jackson of Clark,
Beall of Paulding,	Gibbs,	Jackson of Heard,
Bird,	Gleun,	Jernigan,
Brown, of Clay,	Greene,	Johnson,
Burney,	Gresham,	Jones of Lee,
Butt,	Gross,	Kirby,
Carlton,	Hargett,	Key,
Clements,	Harper,	Lazenby,
Cochran of Glynn,	Hawkins,	Lee,
Cochran of Wil-	Heard of Dawson,	Lindsay,
kinson,	Heard of Miller,	Lowe,
Culberson,	Henderson of	Mallard,
Dever,	Pierce,	Mann,
Dickinson,	Henderson of	McCord,
Dill,	Worth,	Moss,

Mulkey,	Robinson,	Stephens of Han-
Neal,	Royall,	cock,
Nesbit,	Rushin,	Stewart,
Owens,	Scott,	Strickland,
Patterson,	Sheats,	Swearingen,
Powell,	Slappy,	Tatum,
Reese,	Smith of Brooks,	Thomas,
Reynolds,	Smith of Hall,	Walton of Wilkes,
Rice,	Smith, of Towns,	Whittle,
Robison,		

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to constitute Abner Roan Zachry the heir of Josiah Boswell, of Putnam county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act assented to 30th day of November, 1861, to consolidate the offices of Tax Collector and Receiver. Also,

A bill to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Hawkinsville in the county of Pulaski, to appoint Commissioners for the same and to confer certain powers upon said Commissions ; also to incorporate the town of Grooverville in Brooks county. Also,

A bill to change the time of holding the January term of the Court of Ordinary of Brooks county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay of the Penitentiary Guard and employees of this State.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize J. M. Broadfield, Administrator *De bonis non* on the estate of Isaac Boring, deceased, of Putnam county, to sell at private sale a house and lot in the town of Eatonton, belonging to said estate, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for the payment of a bounty of fifty dollars to the non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the State, was read the second time and referred to the Military Committee.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to authorize the Treasurer of the poor school fund of Laurens county to pay over to Mr. J. T. Richèr the sum of \$34.70. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the road laws of this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James Kelley, Capt. of Home Guards, Dahlonga, and compensate him for military services performed. Also,

A bill to admit to record instruments in writing attested by certain persons therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to permit and empower Dr. T. E. Smith, of the city of Americus, to distil from grain

alcohol, to be used alone in the manufacture and preparation of medicine in said city. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in Cherokee circuit, in the counties of Gordon, Walker and Chattooga. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to empower the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta, to assign tax on brokers. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the cotton culture act of 1862. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to furnish to the county of Fulton and State of Georgia the missing copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Also,

A bill to amend the 5th section of an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 178th section of the Code of Georgia, and to revive and put in force the laws of this State, prescribing the mode and manner of electing Messenger and Door keeper for the Senate and House of Representatives, prior to the adoption of the Code.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John W. Lewis, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize James Dilworth, of the county of DeKalb, to practice medicine and charge for his services and collect therefor until such time as the medical colleges of the country shall resume their regular course of lectures.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to prevent the spread of the small pox in this State, assented to Dec. 12th, 1862, to extend the provisions of said act in certain cases, and provide for the payment of expenses incurred under certain circumstances.

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the rate of toll for grinding grain in Gwinnett county.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Marcus F. Gudgerd, Gilmer county.

A bill to be entitled an act to make an additional appropriation to the fund for the support of pauper patients in the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate suits against Express Companies in this State.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics and Orphaus' Savings Loan Association.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Muscogee Rail Road Company, and to give said company banking powers and privileges.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 4317 of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to be entitled an act to admit to record instruments in writing attested by certain persons therein mentioned.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties of this State from time to time to levy an extra tax to equip volunteers.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Dade county Iron Manufacturing and Coal Company, approved February 7th, 1854.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Agricultural Implement and Lumber Manufacturing Company.

A bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the 1790th and 1791st sections of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a mining company to be known and designated as the Lewis Iron Company.

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of two pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and for taking care of the property connected with said institution belonging to this State.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the West Georgia Insurance Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges on the same.

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve James G. Thompson, Tax Collector of the county of Scriven in this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry Oneal, of Brooks county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish speculation in the currency. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James Houston. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to allow and authorize the Executors of Wm. Hogan, late of Troup county, deceased, to sell the real estate and such parts of the personal estate as may be necessary to divide the estate with consent of the parties interested under order of the Court of Ordinary.

The following Senate bills were read the 1st time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Wm. J. Anderson, of the county of Houston, and other persons, from the pains and penalties of the laws of this State, against the issuing and circulating of change bills upon certain conditions, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of Jurors in civil and criminal cases.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Confederate Coal Mining Company.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company in the town of Fort Gaines, to be called the Chatahoochee Insurance Company.

A bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the laws of this State for the collection of costs and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Austin W. Berry, of Hancock county, to prepare and vend drugs and medicines and to do all other matters and things pertaining to said branch of business as a regular licensed druggist. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve certain soldiers who now are or hereafter be in the military service of the Confederate States or of the State of Georgia from the payment of taxes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to define the liability of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road for injuries done to persons and property, and to extend the provisions of the act entitled an act to define the liability of the several Rail Road companies in this State, for injury to person or property, to prescribe in what counties they may be sued and served with process, approved March 5th, 1856. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to declare the liability of Western and Atlantic Rail Road for damage in running locomotives, cars and other machinery, to regulate the mode of bringing suits therefor, and to declare all suits brought against said Rail Road since the adoption of the Code legal and valid. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to confirm to the Confederate States of America the occupancy and use of certain lands in the county of Richmond in this State, heretofore held by the late United States of America, and to assent to and confirm the purchase of other lands in said county and to grant said Confederate States of America, exclusive jurisdiction over the same. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Fort Gaines in the county of Clay, to define its jurisdictional limits, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Locomotive Engine and Tool works. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the transportation of provisions on the several Railroads in this State, and to punish officers and agents who may violate the provisions of this act. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the people and banks of this State, &c., passed 30th November, 1860. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Ware House Insurance and Deposit Company, in the city of Americus.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Athens Steam Company, and to alter the name of the same.

Mr. Pittman, of Ware, offered a resolution as follows :

Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to note the name of each absentee to-night and that each member be fined the sum of twenty dollars, to be collected by a summary process.

House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1863. }
8 o'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll when the following gentlemen answered to their names, to-wit:

Akin,	Coombs,	Lemond,
Alfred,	Eason,	Lester,
Atkinson,	Fain,	Lott,
Banning,	Fleming,	Love,
Barbour,	Findley,	Martin,
Barker,	Gibson,	Matthews,
Beall of Paulding,	Giddens,	McAfee,
Beall of Randolph,	Glenn,	McCamy,
Beasley,	Griffin,	McCord,
Blake,	Gross,	Mitchell of Pulaski,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Mitchell of Taylor,
Bloodworth,	Hargrove,	Mizell,
Bigham,	Harper,	Monk,
Brawner,	Hawkins,	Moss,
Brown of Clay,	Haygood,	Mullens,
Brown of Coweta,	Heard, of Dawson,	Nesbit,
Bryan,	Heard of Miller,	Norwood,
Burk,	Henderson of Pierce,	Oaks,
Butt,	Hester,	Overstreet,
Cabaniss,	Hodges,	Patterson,
Candler,	Horne,	Pittman,
Cameron,	Irwin,	Pitts,
Cantrell,	Jernigan,	Raiford,
Carswell,	Jones of Early,	Roberts,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jones of Harris,	Rushin,
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Schley,
kinson,	Lazenby,	Sheats,
Cook,	Lee,	

Smith, of Ogle-	Thrasher,	Washington,
thorpe,	Tomlinson,	White,
Snell,	Tye,	Whitehead,
Stevens of Ogle-	Undeiwood,	Wyley,
thorpe,	Vanbrackel,	Zachry.
Surrency,	Walden,	
Taylor.	Walton of Stewart,	

Absentees ordered to be noted on Journal, and are as follows :

Adams,	Gresham,	Reynolds,
Bacon,	Henderson of Worth	Rice,
Barnes,	Hines,	Robinson,
Beaty,	Howell,	Robison,
Black,	Hutchings,	Royall,
Bird,	Jackson of Clark,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Jackson, of Heard,	Slappèy,
Burney,	Johnson,	Smith, of Brooks,
Carlton,	Jones, of Lee,	Smith of Hall,
Clements,	Kirby,	Smith of Towns,
Culberson,	Key,	Spain,
Dever,	Lawson,	Speight,
Dickinson,	Lindsay,	Stephens of Han-
Dill,	Lowe,	cock,
DuBose,	Mallard,	Stewart,
Duke,	Mann,	Strickland,
Dumas,	Moore,	Swearingen,
Ellington,	Mulkey,	Tatum.
Ezell,	Neal,	Thomas,
Favor,	Owens,	Trammell,
Felton,	Peterson,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gay,	Powell.	Whittle,
Gibbs,	Reese,	Williams.
Greene,	Render,	

Mr. Lester. of Cobb, moved the reconsideration of so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House in postponing indefinitely the resolution authorizing the Governor to furlough the State Troops, which motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Mitchell, of Pulaski, after to-day, on account of sickness in his family; to Mr. Horne for to-day on account of indisposition.

On motion the rule was suspended when the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Love in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act assented to 13th day of December, 1862, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the Government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations, and for other

purposes therein mentioned, and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

On motion the bill was taken up by sections.

The 1st and 2d Sections were agreed to.

Mr. Moore moved to disagree to the amendment to the 3rd Section, striking out "five dollars" and insert "six dollars"; upon which the yeas and nays were required to recorded and resulted in yeas 80, and nays 35.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gibson,	Moore,
Alred,	Giddens,	Monk,
Atkinson,	Glenn,	Mullens,
Bacon,	Griffin,	Nesbit,
Banning,	Hargett,	Norwood,
Barnes,	Harper,	Oaks,
Beall of Paulding,	Hawkins,	Overstreet,
Beasley,	Haygood,	Patterson,
Blake,	Hester,	Pittman,
Bleckley,	Hutchings,	Pitts,
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	Render,
Bigham,	Jones of Lee,	Robinson,
Briscoe,	Jones of Harris,	Rushin,
Bryan,	Lawhon,	Schley,
Burke,	Lawson,	Snell,
Cabaniss,	Lee,	Stevens of Ogle-
Candler,	Lemond,	thorpe,
Cameron,	Lester,	Surrency,
Cantrell,	Lott,	Thrasher,
Cochran of Glynn,	Love,	Tomlinson,
Coombs,	Martin,	Trammell,
Dumas,	Matthews,	Tye,
Eason,	McAfee,	Underwood,
Fain,	McCord,	Vanbrackel,
Felton,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Walden,
Flemming,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whittle,
Findley,	Mizell,	Williams.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Barbour,	Cook,	Jones of Early,
Barker,	Dever,	Kirby,
Black,	Ellington,	Lazenby,
Brawn,	Gross,	Lindsay,
Brown of Coweta,	Hargrove,	McCamy,
Brown of Coweta,	Henderson of Pierce,	Roscoe,
Carswell,	Hodges,	Royall,
Cochran, of Wil-	Jernigan,	Sheats,
kinson,		

Smith of Brooks,	Walton, of Stewart,	Wyley,
Smith of Ogle-	Washington,	Zachry.
thorpe,	White,	
Spain,	Whitehead,	

Ayes 80, nays 35; So the House refused to agree to the amendment.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to disagree to the amendment to the 3rd Section, allowing no compensation to members after having obtained leave of absence for the balance of the session, which motion was lost.

The House then agreed to the third section, as amended, and to the fourth section.

The amendment to the fifth section was then disagreed to, and the section adopted.

The sixth section, seventh section and eighth section were agreed to.

Mr. Bloodworth offered the following as an additional section:

Sec. 9th. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred and thirty-three dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the mileage and per diem of the committee, appointed by the last General Assembly, to investigate accounts of the Commissary and Quartermaster Generals of this State, and the mileage and per diem of L. Carrington, clerk of said committee.

Mr. Candler moved to amend by striking out \$533, and inserting \$523 20, which motion was lost.

The Section was then agreed to.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following as an additional section:

Sec. 10th. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten dollars per day each be appropriated to R. R. Cuyler, Geo. W. Adams, Alfred L. Tyler, George Young, Charles L. Schlatter, William L. Clark, J. M. Quinby and Virgil Powers, Railroad Managers and Iron Master, invited here to meet the committee on Transportation; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following as an additional section:

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to James Houston, of Glynn county, as compensation for his house in the city of Brunswick, burnt while occupied by 3rd Regiment of State Troops as a hospital; which was withdrawn.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, offered the following as an additional section:

Sec. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of two dollars per day, each, be, and the same is hereby appropri-

ated to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative of the General Assembly, and to the Door Keeper and Messenger of the Senate and House of Representatives, to pay their increased board and expense at the seat of government during this session, provided, that no member, Door-Keeper or Messenger shall receive said two dollars per day for any day he may be absent from Milledgeville; which was lost.

Mr. Findley, of Lumpkin, offered the following amendment:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay James Kelley, Captain Home Guards at Dahlonga in the county of Lumpkin, for military service rendered in the discharge of his official duty; which amendment was lost.

The report of the committee as amended was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to authorize John A. C. Anderson, a minor of the age of 18 years, to administer on the estate of John A. G. Anderson, late of Cobb county.

A bill to extend the charter of the Washington Fire Company of the city of Savannah.

The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, to-wit:

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College, located in the town of Cassville, Ga., and to incorporate the Cherokee Baptist College, located at the same place, &c.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette.

A bill to authorize the auditing and payment of claims against the State of Georgia in favor of persons who have heretofore furnished guns, by the authority of the State, and which have not been returned to said persons, with amendments thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The Senate has adopted a substitute for the resolution of the House in relation to impressment of laborers for the defenses of Savannah.

The Senate has adopted a resolution requesting our Congressmen to procure the passage of an act to prevent the running of the blockade by private citizens.

The Senate has also adopted the report and resolutions of the joint committee on salt supply.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker.—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to amend an act passed on November 28th, 1861, entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers mentioned therein, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Association of the city of Columbus.

An act to raise the fees of Jailors in this State for dieting prisoners.

An act to change the line between the counties of Harris and Talbot.

An act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

An act to alter and amend the second section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several Railroad companies of this State for injury to, or destruction of live stock killed or injured, or for destruction of, or injury or damage to property, other than live stock, by the running of cars, engines, locomotives or other machinery upon any Railroad of this State, approved February 20th, 1854.

An act to authorize F. W. C. Cook, James D. Pittard, R. Neikerson, and their associates, to open and keep open the North Oconee River, above the Factory dam at Athens to Burns' Mill in Jackson county, and to vest in them their heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of navigating said river above said Factory dam, for the term of twenty years, and to fix the maximum rates of transporting lumber, wood and produce thereon.

An act to add lot of land No. 46 in the 30th District, originally Lee now Schley county, to the county of Sumter.

An act to repeal an act to compensate managers of elections in Warren, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved December 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

Also, a resolution to compensate the Hon. David Irwin for superintending the publication of the Code of Georgia.

On motion the rule was suspended, when the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bloodworth in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act to make an additional appropriation to the fund for the support of pauper patients in the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered sent to the Senate.

Mr. Hester submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Printing have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to authorize an increase of the pay of Public Printer, and direct me to report that the committee recommend the word "fifty" be struck out and "twenty" be inserted in lieu thereof.

That an additional section be added as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the printing done for this extra session, and continued in force until the 1st day of November next.

And with these amendments they recommend that the bill do pass.

[Signed]

ROBT. HESTER, Ch'n.

The House took up the report of the Committee on Transportation, which was read and the resolutions adopted.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to regulate the transportation of provisions on the several Railroads in this State, and to punish for a violation of this act, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The House took up the Senate resolution expressive of confidence in the President of the Confederate States; which was read and unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the following acts, to-wit:

An act to alter and change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College located at the same place, and to confer on the Commissioners of Cassville the power to grant license to retail ardent spirits, and for other purposes, and to prevent the forfeiture of the charter of said college, and for other purposes.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to December, 1862.

Mr. Bloodworth offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that no physician in this State shall be allowed to demand, exact or receive a larger compensation for services heretofore rendered, than the amount of fees as fixed by this act."

Mr. Candler offered the following proviso :

“Provided, that the charges to be paid under this section shall be only such as are made for services rendered in cases where the person afflicted is unable to pay his own expenses.”

The previous question was called and sustained.

The vote then being taken upon Mr. Candler's amendment, the same was agreed to.

The vote then being taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Bloodworth, and no quorum voting the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the bill under consideration when the House adjourned the morning session, and on motion said bill was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cochran, of Wilkinson, Bloodworth and Candler.

The House took up the following bill and concurred in the Senate amendment thereto, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Francis C. David of the county of Harris, and Georgia W. Fackler of the county of Marion, to practice medicine and to charge and collect for the same, and to authorize Austin W. Berry of the county of Hancock to prepare, compound and vend drugs.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the auditing and payment of claims against the State of Georgia in favor of persons who have heretofore furnished guns, which have not been returned, &c.

The House refused to concur in the first and second amendments and concurred in all the other amendments to said bill.

The House took up the resolutions for the impressment of slaves to work on the defenses of Savannah and refused to concur in the Senate amendment thereto.

On motion the rule was suspended when Mr. Barker of Gordon introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize A. B. Bailey, Administrator, to sell the land and negroes belonging to the estate of Joseph Henderson late of the county of Gordon, without an order of the Court of Ordinary of Gordon county.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson of Habersham county, and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lee in the chair, to consider the same, and having spent some time therein the committee

arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and upon its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 63 and nays 47.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Fain,	Monk,
Bacon,	Felton,	Moss,
Banning,	Findley,	Oaks,
Barbour,	Giddens,	Patterson,
Barker,	Griffin,	Pittman,
Beall of Paulding,	Hargett,	Pitts,
Beall of Randolph,	Hargrove,	Raiford,
Black,	Haygood,	Royall,
Bleckley,	Heard of Dawson,	Sheats,
Bloodworth,	Heard, of Miller,	Spain,
Brawner,	Henderson of Pierce,	Taylor,
Briscoe,	Hester,	Thrasher,
Brown of Coweta,	Hodges,	Trammell,
Butt,	Hutchings,	Underwood,
Cabaniss,	Jernigan,	Vanbrackel,
Candler,	Lawhon,	White,
Carlton,	Lawson,	Whitehead,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lazenby,	Wyley,
Cochran, of Wil-	Lemond,	Zachry.
kinson,	Lester,	
Dever,	Martin,	
Dumas,	Matthews,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Harper,	Render,
Atkinson,	Irwin,	Roberts,
Barnes,	Jones of Lee,	Rushin,
Beasley,	Jones of Early,	Schley,
Blake,	Jones of Harris,	Smith, of Ogle-
Bigham,	Kirby,	thorpe,
Bryan,	Lee,	Snell,
Burke,	Lott,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cameron,	McAfee,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	McCamy,	Surrency,
Cook,	McCord,	Tomlinson,
Coombs,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Tye,
Eason,	Mizell,	Walden,
Ellington,	Moore,	Walton of Stewart,
Fleming,	Mullens,	Washington,
Gibson,	Nesbit,	Whittle,
Glenn,	Norwood,	Williams.
Gross,	Overstreet,	

Ayes 63, nays 47 A two-thirds vote being necessary to the passage of the bill, the same was lost.

Mr. Norwood submitted the following report :

The special committee to whom were referred two bills, to-wit: A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees and salaries of the officers and members of the General Assembly, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Ordinaries, Tax Collectors and Receivers in this State; and a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Ordinaries, Constables and Justices of the Peace of this State, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and do recommend that the substitute herewith reported, entitled a bill to be entitled an act to fix the compensation of members of the next General Assembly, do pass in lieu of the first recited bill, and that the substitute herewith reported, entitled a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Ordinaries, Sheriffs, Coroners and Justices of the Peace in this State, except in those counties where special statutes regulate the fees of any of said officers, do pass in lieu of the second of the above recited bills.

T. M. NORWOOD, Ch'n.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of towns and cities of this State.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus to have the north, south and east commons of Columbus surveyed and sold under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by said Mayor and Council, &c.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees and salaries of the officers and members of the General Assembly, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Ordinaries, Tax Collectors and Receivers in this State.

The committee had reported a substitute for said bill.

Mr. Black moved to amend the substitute by striking out eight dollars, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Schley moved to fill the blank with seven dollars, which motion was lost.

Mr. Black moved to amend by filling the blank with six dollars, which was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Ordinaries, Tax Collectors and Receivers in this State, for which the committee had reported a substitute.

Mr. Hargrove moved to amend by adding Constables both in the caption and body of the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Whittle of Bibb offered the following amendment, "and also the fees of Jailors for other services than dieting prisoners and others confined in Jail"; which was agreed to.

The question then occurred upon adopting the substitute in lieu of the original bill, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 45 and nays 60.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Hodges,	Pitts,
Bacon,	Hutchings,	Raiford,
Barbour,	Jernigan,	Royall,
Barnes,	Kirby,	Schley,
Brawner,	Lawson,	Sheats,
Briscoe,	Lee,	Smith, of Brooks,
Brown, of Clay,	Lester,	Spain,
Cabaniss,	Lindsay,	Thrasher,
Carlton,	Martin,	Trammell,
Cochran, of Glynn,	McCamy,	Underwood,
Felton,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Washington,
Gibson,	Moore,	White,
Hargrove,	Monk,	Whitehead,
Heard of Miller,	Mullens,	Whittle.
Hester,	Norwood,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Brown, of Coweta,	Dumas,
Atkinson,	Bryan,	Eason,
Banning,	Burke,	Ellington,
Beall, of Paulding,	Cameron,	Fain,
Beasley,	Cantrell,	Fleming,
Black,	Carswell,	Findley,
Blake,	Cook,	Giddens,
Bleckley,	Coombs,	Glenn,
Bloodworth,	Dever,	Griffin,

Gross,	Lott,	Smith, of Ogle-
Hargett,	McAfee,	thorpe,
Harper,	McCord,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Hawkins,	Mizell,	thorpe,
Haygood,	Moss,	Surrency,
Heard of Dawson,	Nesbit,	Tomlinson,
Henderson of	Oaks,	Tye,
Pierce,	Overstreet,	Vanbrackel,
Jones of Lee,	Patterson,	Walden,
Jones, of Harris,	Pittman,	Walton, of Stewart,
Lawhon,	Render,	Wyley,
Lazenby,	Rushin,	Zachry.
Lemond,	Snell,	

Ayes 45 ; nays 61. So the substitute was lost.

On motion, the original bill was indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay of the public printer.

Mr. Hargrove moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost.

The question then occurred upon agreeing to the report of the committee, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 65, and nays 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cochran of Wil-	Lawson,
Atkinson,	kinson,	Lemond,
Bacon,	Cook,	Lester,
Barbour,	Dumas,	Lott,
Barker,	Ellington,	Martin,
Barnes,	Felton,	McAfee,
Beall of Paulding,	Fleming,	McCord,
Beall, of Randolph,	Findley,	Mizell,
Beasley,	Gibson,	Nesbit,
Bleckley,	Giddens,	Norwood,
Bloodworth,	Glenn,	Pitts,
Bigham,	Griffin,	Raiford,
Briscoe,	Gross,	Render,
Brown, of Clay,	Harper,	Royall,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hawkins,	Schley,
Burke,	Hester,	Sheats,
Cabaniss,	Hodges,	Spain,
Cameron,	Hutchings,	Thrasher,
Cantrell,	Irwin,	Tye,
Carswell,	Jones of Early,	Vanbrackel,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Kirby,	Washington,

Whittle, Whitehead.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Jones of Lee,	Smith, of Brooks,
Black,	Jones, of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Blake,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Brawner,	Lazenby,	Snell,
Bryan,	Lee,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Candler,	McCamy,	thorpe,
Carlton,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Surrency,
Coombs,	Moore,	Taylor,
Eason,	Monk,	Tomlinson,
Fain,	Moss,	Trammell,
Hargrove,	Mullens,	Underwood,
Haygood,	Oaks,	Walden,
Heard, of Dawson,	Overstreet,	Walton, of Stewart,
Heard of Miller,	Patterson,	White,
Henderson, of	Pittman,	Wyley.
Pierce,	Roberts,	Zachry.
Jernigan,	Rushin,	

Ayes 65; nays 46. So the report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker: The Senate has passed bill a for the benefit of deceased soldiers' wives, and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

The House took up the following bill of the Senate and read it a second time and committed the same for a third reading, which is, a bill to be entitled an act to charter and incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta, by the name and style of the Traders' and Importers' Bank.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives a bill to alter and change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette, accompanied with a communication in writing.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed a bill to add an additional section to the 8th division of the Penal Code of this State; and I am directed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives immediately.

Mr. Moore from the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following act, to-wit :

An act to authorize Francis C. David, of the county of Harris in this State, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

On motion, the House took up the message of his Excellency the Governor, which was read and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE GA. April 14th, 1863. }

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith return the bill entitled "an act to change the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette, so as to add lot of land No. 100 and part of No. 99 in the 9th District of Fayette to the county of Campbell," and invite a reconsideration of the bill by the General Assembly, on the ground, that the act does not define what part of lot No. 99 is added to Campbell. No surveyor can take the act in his hand, and run out the line by it. In case of murder, or other crime committed upon the lot the criminal might go clear on account of the impossibility of determining in what county the crime was committed.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The House took up the bill to change the line between the counties of Fayette and Campbell, which had been vetoed by the Governor, and by general consent of the House the same was withdrawn.

On motion, Mr. Mizell, of Charlton, Mr. Smith, of Brooks, and Mr. McCamy, of Murray, were excused from attending on the night session.

On motion, the House adjourned until 8 o'clock, this evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Upon calling the roll the following gentlemen answered to their names, to-wit :

Adams,	Brawner,	Cochran of Glynn,
Alred,	Briscoe,	Cook,
Atkinson,	Brown, of Clay,	Coombs,
Barker,	Bryan,	Dumas,
Barnes,	Cabaniss,	Eason,
Beasley,	Candler,	Ellington,
Blake,	Cameron,	Fain,
Bleckley,	Cantrell,	Felton,
Bloodworth	Carswell,	Fleming,
Bigham,	Carlton,	Findley,

Gibson,	Lester,	Royall,
Giddens,	Lott,	Schley,
Glenn,	Love,	Shoats,
Hargrove,	Martin,	Smith of Ogle-
Harper,	Matthews,	thorpe,
Hawkins,	McAfee,	Snell,
Haygood,	McCord,	Stephens of Ogle-
Heard of Dawson,	Mitchell of Taylor,	thorpe,
Henderson of	Moore,	Surrency,
Pierce,	Monk,	Tomlinson,
Hester,	Mullens,	Trammell,
Hodges,	Nesbit,	Tye,
Hutchings,	Norwood,	Underwood,
Irwin,	Oaks,	Vanbrackel,
Jernigan,	Overstreet,	Walden,
Jones of Lee,	Owens,	Walton of Stewart,
Jones of Early,	Patterson,	Washington,
Jones of Harris,	Pittman,	Whitehead,
Lawhon,	Pitts,	Whittle,
Lawson,	Render,	Zachry,
Lee,		
Lemond,		

The following gentlemen were absent :

Akin,	Gibbs,	Moss,
Bacon,	Greene,	Mulkey,
Banning,	Gresham,	Neal,
Barbour,	Griffin,	Peterson,
Beaty,	Gross,	Powell,
Beall of Paulding,	Hargett,	Raiford,
Beall, of Randolph,	Heard of Miller,	Reese,
Black,	Henderson of	Reynolds,
Bird,	Worth,	Rice,
Brown of Coweta,	Hines,	Roberts,
Burk,	Horne,	Robinson,
Burney,	Howell,	Robison,
Butt,	Jackson of Clark,	Rushin,
Clements,	Jackson, of Heard,	Scott,
Cochran of Wil-	Johnson,	Slappy,
kinson,	Kirby,	Smith of Brooks,
Culbertson,	Key,	Smith of Hall,
Dever,	Lazenby,	Smith, of Towns,
Dickinson,	Lindsay,	Spain,
Dill,	Lowe,	Speight,
DuBose,	Mallard,	Stephens of Han-
Duke,	Mann,	cock,
Ezell,	McCamy,	Stewart,
Favor,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Strickland,
Gay,	Mizell,	

Swearingen,
Tatum,
Taylor,

Thomas,
Thrasher,
Walton of Wilkes, White,
Williams,
Wyley,

The following gentlemen were excused from attending on the night session on account of indisposition, to-wit :

Messrs. Brown, of Coweta, Bacon, Burk, Black, Dever, Lindsay, Hargett, Thrasher, White and Williams.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Savings Bank of the city of Macon.

Mr. Whittle moved the following amendment :

Provided no certificate of deposit shall be issued of a larger denomination than one dollar and the issue of said certificates shall not exceed three dollars for each dollar of capital stock paid in ; and provided further, that the property of the stockholders shall be liable for double the amount of stock owned by each for the ultimate redemption of the certificates authorized to be issued by this act, which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and upon its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 68 and nays 20.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Barnes,	Glenn,	No. wood,
Beasley,	Hargrove,	Overstreet,
Bleckley,	Haygood,	Pittman,
Bloodworth,	Heard of Dawson,	Pitts,
Briscoe,	Henderson of	Render,
Brown, of Clay,	Pierce,	Royall,
Bryan,	Hester,	Schley,
Cabaniss,	Hodges,	Smith of Ogle-
Candler,	Hutchings,	thorpe,
Cameron,	Irwin,	Snell,
Carlton,	Jernigan,	Surrency,
Cochran of Glenn,	Jones, of Lee,	Taylor,
Cochran of Wil-	Jones of Harris,	Tomlinson,
kinson,	Lawson,	Tye,
Cook,	Lemond,	Underwood,
Crambs,	Lester,	Vanbrackel,
Dumas,	Lott,	Walden,
Hason,	Matthews,	Walton of Stewart,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Washington,
Fain,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whitehead,
Felton,	Moore,	Whittle,
Findley,	Monk,	Zachry.
Gibson,	Mullens,	
Giddens,	Nesbit,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cantrell,	Martin,
Alred,	Fleming,	McCord,
Atkinson,	Harper,	Patterson,
Barker,	Hawkins,	Sheats,
Blake,	Jones of Early,	Stevens of Ogle-
Bigham,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Browner,	Lee,	Trammell,

Ayes 68, nays 20. So the bill passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to refund to persons or corporations any sum of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the rate of tuition under the common school system, &c.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill lost.

The bill to levy and collect a tax out of all speculators in addition to the tax now required by law to pay, was indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Macon.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits off all persons and corporate bodies in this State, arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, groceries and provisions, also on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies, engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woolen goods; in the tanning and sale of leather, and in the manufacture and sale of any articles made thereof, and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from grain of any kind, and to appropriate the same when collected, for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and other persons therein named.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by inserting 1st day of April 1862, and 1st day of April, 1863, which was agreed to.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by increasing the taxation to 50 per cent, which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost.

Mr. Bloodworth offered a substitute for the original bill, which on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, moved to amend by taxing all the net income of all tax payers, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to amend by adding immediately after the word grain, the words, "or any other article," which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, offered to amend by striking out all in the seventh section after the word "year," which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gibson moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning, which motion was lost.

On motion, the House adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15th, 1863. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Horne for to-day who is confined to his room by indisposition, also to Mr. Rushin, of Marion after Friday next.

The House took up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment of the General Assembly and the substitute offered therefor.

Mr. Love moved to amend by striking out Friday and inserting Saturday.

Mr. Eason, of Tattnall, moved to lay the substitute and all amendments on the table for the present, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Trammell moved to amend the original resolution by striking out Friday, upon which motion, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 61 and nays 53.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Black,	Brown of Coweta,
Atkinson,	Bleckley,	Cabaniss,
Banning,	Bloodworth,	Candler,
Barbour,	Bigham,	Carswell,
Barnes,	Briscoe,	Carlton,
Beall of Randolph,	Brown of Clay,	Cochran of Glynn,

Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Robinson,
kinson,	Lawson,	Royall,
Dever,	Lee,	Rushir,
Dumas,	Lester,	Schley,
Felton,	Lindsay,	Sheats,
Gibson,	Love,	Smith, of Brooks,
Giddens,	Martin,	Surrency,
Glenn,	McAtee,	Taylor,
Gross,	McCamy,	Thrasher,
Hargrove,	McCord,	Trammell;
Hawkins,	Moore,	Washington,
Hester,	Monk,	Whittle,
Hodges,	Nesbit,	Williams,
Jones, of Lee,	Norwood,	Zachry.
Kirby,	Render,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Harper,	Pittman,
Bacon,	Haygood,	Pitts,
Barker,	Heard of Dawson,	Reynolds,
Blake,	Heard of Miller,	Roberts,
Brawner,	Henderson of Pierce	Smith of Ogle-
Bryan,	Irwin,	thorpe,
Burk,	Jernigan,	Snell,
Butt,	Jones of Early,	Spain,
Cameron,	Lazenby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Lemond,	thorpe,
Cook,	Lott,	Thomas,
Coombs,	Matthews,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Tye,
Ellington,	Mizell,	Underwood,
Fain,	Moss,	Vanbrackel,
Fleming,	Mullens,	Walden,
Findley,	Oaks,	Walton of Stewart,
Griffin,	Overstreet,	Whitehead.
Hargett,	Patterson,	

Yeas 61; nays 53. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, moved to fill the blank with Wednesday 12 o'clock, M., which motion was lost.

Mr. Schley moved to insert Monday next 12 o'clock, M., which motion was lost.

Mr. Norwood moved to insert 10 o'clock, P. M. Saturday next, which motion was lost.

Mr. Whittle moved to insert 9½ o'clock, P. M. which was lost.

Mr. Candler moved to insert 6 o'clock, P. M. Saturday next, which motion was lost.

Mr. Love moved to insert Saturday next 12 o'clock, M., which motion prevailed.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, offered the following as a substitute for the original resolution :

Resolved the Senate concurring, That this General Assembly will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow 12 o'clock, M., which was lost.

The question then occurred on the adoption of the original resolution as amended and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 72 and nays 40.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Haygood,	Overstreet,
Bacon,	Heard of Dawson,	Patterson,
Barbour,	Heard of Miller,	Pittman,
Beall of Randolph,	Henderson of Pierce	Reynolds,
Beasley,	Hester,	Roberts,
Black,	Hodges,	Robinson,
Blake,	Irwin,	Rushin,
Bloodworth,	Jernigan,	Smith of Ogle-
Browner,	Jones of Early,	thorpe,
Brown of Coweta,	Kirby,	Snell,
Bryan,	Lawhon,	Spain,
Burke,	Lazenby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Butt,	Lee,	thorpe,
Cameron,	Lemond,	Surrency,
Carlton,	Lott,	Taylor,
Coombs,	Love,	Thomas,
Dumas,	Mann,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Matthews,	Tye,
Ellington,	McCord,	Underwood,
Fain,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Vanbrackel,
Fleming,	Mizell,	Walden,
Findley,	Moore,	Walton of Stewart,
Glenn,	Monk,	Whitehead,
Griffin,	Moss,	Williams,
Gross,	Mullens,	Zachry,
Hargett,	Nesbit,	
Harper,	Oaks,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Candler,	Giddens,
Atkinson,	Cantrell,	Hargrove,
Banning,	Carswell,	Hawkins,
Barker,	Cochran, of Glynn,	Jones of Lee,
Barnes,	Cochran, of Wilkin-	Lawson,
Bleckley,	son,	Lindsay,
Bigham,	Cook,	Martin,
Brown of Clay,	Dever,	McAfee,
Cabaniss,	Gibson,	McCamy,

Norwood,	Schley,	Trammell,
Pitts,	Sheats,	Washington,
Render,	Smith, of Brooks,	Whittle,
Royall,	Thrasher,	

Ayes 72, nays 40; So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved that the resolution be transmitted forthwith to the Senate, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 74 and nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Heard of Dawson,	Nesbit,
Bacon,	Heard of Miller,	Oaks,
Barker,	Henderson of Pierce,	Overstreet,
Beasley,	Hester,	Patterson,
Blake,	Hodges,	Pittman,
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	Reynolds,
Bigham,	Jernigan,	Roberts,
Brawner,	Jones of Lee,	Robinson,
Brown of Coweta,	Jones of Early,	Rushin,
Bryan,	Kirby,	Smith, of Ogle-
Burk,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Butt,	Lazenby,	Snell,
Cameron,	Lee,	Spain,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Stevens of Ogle-
Coombs,	Lott,	thorpe,
Dumas,	Love,	Surrency,
Eason,	Mann,	Thomas,
Ellington,	Martin,	Tomlinson,
Fain,	Matthews,	Tye,
Felton,	McCord,	Underwood,
Fleming,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Vanbrackel,
Findley,	Mizell,	Walden,
Griffin,	Moore,	Walton of Stewart,
Gross,	Monk,	Whitehead,
Hargett,	Moss,	Williams,
Harper,	Mullens,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cantrell,	Gibson,
Atkinson,	Carswell,	Giddens,
Banning,	Cochran of Glynn,	Glenn,
Barnes,	Cochran of Wil-	Hargrove,
Black,	kinson,	Hawkins,
Bleckley,	Cook,	Lawson,
Cabaniss,	Dever,	Lester,

McAfee,	Royall,	Thrasher,
McCamy,	Schley,	Trammell,
Norwood,	Sheats,	Washington,
Reuder,	Smith of Brooks,	Whittle,

Ayes 74 ; nays 33. So the motion prevailed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to revive and declare of force the militia laws of this State, prior to the first of January, 1863.

The Senate refuses to concur in the substitute of the House for the bill of the Senate to provide for the perfecting of titles to land, when parties die and leave bonds out for titles.

The Senate insists on its substitute for the resolution of the House in relation to impressment of laborers for the defenses of Savannah, and respectfully asks the House to recede from its disagreement to the same.

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House in relation to furnishing spun yarn to the families of indigent soldiers.

The Senate has also passed the bill of the House, to enable the Coroners of this State to hold inquests in certain cases with juries consisting of six men.

The Senate adheres to its amendments to the bill of the House to authorize the auditing and payment of claims against the State of Georgia in favor of persons who have heretofore furnished guns to the troops of said State, &c., and respectfully insist that the House do concur in said amendments.

Mr. Bloodworth submitted the following report :

MAJORITY REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to December, 1862, with amendments thereto, have had the same under consideration, and the majority of the same recommend a substitute for the bill referred and all amendments proposed, which they recommend do pass.

THOS. S. M. BLOODWORTH,
MILTON A. CANDLER.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, submitted the following Minority Report :

The minority, of the special committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to

December, 1862, with amendments, beg leave respectfully to differ with the majority of said special committee, in recommending a substitute for the original bill of the regular small pox committee, and earnestly recommend the passage of the original bill of the committee.

R. J. COCHRAN, Chm'n. Com.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Atkinson, of Troup, to return home to meet the remains of a deceased brother now being brought from Virginia, and attend to their appropriate burial.

The House took up the report of the select committee on the bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to December, 1862.

Mr. Hodges, of Washington, offered the following amendment to the substitute of majority of committee for original bill :

Be it further enacted. That where the Inferior Courts in any counties of this State have not provided hospitals for the treating of small pox, physicians treating small pox, where the cases occur, be allowed and paid the same rates as those treated at hospitals, when audited by the Justices of the Inferior Courts of said counties, and that said cases shall date back to the first of August 1862, which was agreed to.

The vote was then taken upon the substitute, when the same was lost.

The question then occurred upon agreeing to the minority report, and no quorum voting, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll when the following gentlemen appeared and answered to their names :

Adams,	Brown of Coweta,	Ellington,
Akin,	Bryan,	Fain,
Alred,	Burk,	Felton,
Atkinson,	Butt,	Fleming,
Bacon,	Cabaniss,	Gibson,
Banning,	Candler,	Giddens,
Barbour,	Cameron,	Glenn,
Barker,	Cantrell,	Griffin,
Barnes,	Carswell,	Gross,
Beall of Randolph,	Carlton,	Hargett,
Beasley,	Cochran of Glynn,	Hargrove,
Black,	Cochran of Wil-	Harper,
Blake,	kinson,	Hawkins,
Bleckley,	Cook,	Haygood,
Bloodworth,	Coombs,	Heard, of Dawson,
Bigham,	Dever,	Heard of Miller,
Brawner,	Dumas,	Henderson of Pierce
Brown of Clay,	Eason,	Hester.

Hodges,	McAfee,	Smith, of Brooks,
Hutchings,	McCord,	Smith, of Ogle-
Irwin,	Mitchell of Taylor,	thorpe,
Jernigan,	Mizell,	Snell,
Jones, of Lee,	Moore,	Spain,
Jones of Harris,	Monk,	Stevens of Ogle-
Kirby,	Moss,	thorpe,
Lawhon,	Nesbit,	Thrasher,
Lawson,	Norwood,	Trammell,
Lazenby,	Oaks,	Tye,
Lee,	Overstreet,	Underwood,
Lemond,	Pittman,	Vanbrackel,
Lester,	Pitts,	Walden,
Lindsay,	Render,	Walton of Stewart.
Lott,	Roberts,	Washington,
Love,	Robinson,	Whittle,
Mann,	Royall,	Williams.
Martin,	Rushin,	Zachry.
Matthews,	Schley,	

The following members were absent :

Beaty,	Howell,	Robison,
Beall of Paulding,	Jackson of Clark,	Scott,
Bird,	Jackson, of Heard,	Sheats,
Briscoe,	Johnson,	Slappey,
Burney,	Jones of Early,	Smith of Hall,
Clements,	Key,	Smith of Towns,
Culberson,	Lowe,	Speight,
Dickinson,	Mallard,	Stephens of Han-
Dill,	McCamy,	cock,
DuBose,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Stewart,
Duke,	Mulkey,	Strickland,
Ezell,	Mullens,	Surrency,
Favor,	Neal,	Swearingen,
Findley,	Owens,	Tatum.
Gay,	Patterson,	Taylor.
Gibbs,	Peterson,	Thomas,
Greene,	Powell.	Tomlinson,
Gresham,	Raiford,	Walton of Wilkes,
Henderson of Worth,	Reese,	White,
Hines,	Reynolds,	Whitehead,
Horne,	Rice,	Wyley,

A quorum being present the report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and upon its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 35 and nays 74.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Bacon,	Beall of Randolph,
Atkinson,	Barbour,	Bigham,

Brown of Clay,	Harper,	Martin,
Burke,	Heard of Miller,	McCord,
Cabaniss,	Hester,	Moore,
Carlton,	Hodges,	Monk,
Cochran of Glynn,	Hutchings,	Pitts,
Cochran of Wil-	Irwin,	Schley,
kinson,	Jernigan,	Spain,
Dever,	Jones of Lee,	Tye,
Felton,	Jones of Harris,	Walden,
Findley,	Kirby,	Walton of Stewart,
Giddens,	Lawson,	Zachry,
Hargett,	Lee,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Griffin,	Oaks,
Banning,	Gross,	Overstreet,
Barnes,	Hargrove,	Patterson,
Beasley,	Hawkins,	Pittman,
Black,	Haygood,	Render,
Blake,	Heard of Dawson,	Roberts,
Bleckley,	Henderson of	Robinson,
Bloodworth,	Worth,	Royall,
Brawner,	Lawhon,	Rushin,
Brown of Coweta,	Lazenby,	Smith of Brooks,
Bryan,	Lemond,	Smith of Ogle-
Butt,	Lester,	thorpe,
Candler,	Lindsay,	Snell,
Cameron,	Lott,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Love,	thorpe,
Carswell,	Mann,	Surrency,
Cook,	Matthews,	Thomas,
Coombs,	McAfee,	Thrasher,
Dumas,	McCamy,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Trammell,
Ellington,	Mizell,	Underwood,
Fain,	Moss,	Vanbrackel,
Fleming,	Mullens,	Whitehead,
Gibson,	Nesbit,	Whittle,
Glenn,	Norwood,	Williams,

Ayes 35 ; nays 74. So the bill was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives the following bills passed by the Senate to-wit :

A bill to authorize and empower the Mayor and Council of every city and town in this State to purchase lands outside of their corporate limits for cemeteries and other public uses of said corporations.

A bill to relieve Mrs. M. A. F. Snead formerly Mrs. M. A. F. Graham, from the pains and penalties of bigamy, and for other purposes.

Also the bill of the House to grant the use of certain grounds in the Macon Reserve to the Macon and Brunswick Rail Road Company, and Milledgeville Rail Road Company, for depot purposes, with the consent of the city of Macon.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following act and resolutions, to-wit:

An act to enable the Coroners of this State to hold inquests in certain cases with juries consisting of six men.

Resolutions in relations to furnishing spun yarn to the families of indigent soldiers.

On motion the rule was suspended and the following Senate bill was read the 1st time, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower the Mayor and Council of every city and town in this State to purchase land outside of their corporate limits for cemeteries and other public uses of said corporations.

The bill to require the Clerks of the Inferior Courts to keep a record of the number of volunteers, &c., was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs, and for other purposes.

The previous question was called and sustained, and upon the question of agreeing to the report of the committee, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 43 and nays 65.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Giddens,	Monk,
Barnes,	Gross,	Moss,
Brawner,	Hawkins,	Norwood,
Butt,	Heard of Dawson,	Patterson,
Cabaniss,	Hutchings,	Pitts,
Candler,	Jones of Lee,	Robinson,
Carswell,	Lawhon,	Royall,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lee,	Schley,
Cook,	Lindsay,	Spain,
Dumas,	Love,	Thrasher,
Ellington,	Martin,	Walton, of Stewart,
Fain,	Matthews,	Washington,
Fleming,	McCamy,	Whittle.
Gibson,	Moore,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Banning,	Barker,
Alred,	Barbour,	Beall of Randolph,

Beasley,	Heard of Miller,	Overstreet,
Blake,	Henderson of	Pittman,
Bleckley,	Pierce,	Render,
Bloodworth,	Hester,	Roberts,
Brown, of Clay,	Hodges,	Rushin,
Brown, of Coweta,	Irwin,	Smith, of Brooks,
Bryan,	Jernigan,	Smith, of Ogle-
Burke,	Jones of Early,	thorpe,
Cameron,	Jones, of Harris,	Snell,
Cantrell,	Kirby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Carlton,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Coombs,	Lemond,	Surrency,
Dever,	Lott,	Thomas,
Eason,	Mann,	Tomlinson,
Felton,	McAfee,	Trammell,
Findley,	McCord,	Tye,
Griffin,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Underwood,
Hargett,	Mizell,	Vanbrackel,
Hargrove,	Mullens,	Walden,
Harper,	Nesbit,	Whitehead,
Haygood,	Oaks,	.

Ayes 43; nays 65. So the bill was lost.

The bill to be entitled an act to repeal the last clause of section 4121 of the Code of Georgia, was withdrawn.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the laws relative to suits against Rail Road companies in this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act making it penal to trespass upon land.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to regulate the commissions of Tax Receivers and Collectors.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the quantity of cotton to be planted to the hand in this State.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Treasurer of the poor school fund of Laurens county, to pay over to J. F. Kinchen \$24.70, which was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment, reported

as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act to grant the use of certain grounds in the Macon Reserve, to the Macon and Brunswick Rail Road Company, and the Milledgeville Rail Road Company for depot purposes, with the consent of the city of Macon.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to change the time of holding the Inferior Court for county purposes of Washington county from the 1st Tuesday to the 1st Wednesday in each month.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has adopted a resolution to rescind the resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 10th day of December, 1862, providing for the reassembling of the General Assembly, on the fourth Wednesday in April, 1863, and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House for their concurrence.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to require the Justices of the Peace in the several militia districts in the county of White, to make out lists of poor children and return them to the Ordinary, &c., was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for bringing suits against incorporated banks in this State.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend by adding, "or other corporations for any act of agents, or corporations," which was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to extend the corporate limits of the city of Macon.

Mr. Washington moved to amend by striking out six hundred yards and inserting *one mile*, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered the following amendment :

Provided that this act shall not go into force until a majority of the owners of the real estate proposed to be included in said extended limits shall give assent thereto.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks offered the following proviso as a substitute for Mr. Whittle's amendment :

Provided that no person shall have his property included within said city and his property made city property, without his or her consent.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the bill and amendments under consideration, when the House adjourned the morning session.

The question then occurred upon the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Smith, of Brooks, and the same was lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Whittle was accepted.

The report of the committee as amended was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Newton and Walton, so as to embrace within the county of Newton lot of land No. 367, in the 9th district of formerly Henry now Walton county.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, moved to lay the bill on the table for the balance of the session, which motion was lost.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, offered the following amendment:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the line between the counties of Campbell and Fayette, be so changed as to include in the county of Campbell all of the lots of Nos. (99) ninety-nine and (100) one hundred, of the (9th) ninth district of Fayette county, and that all of both of said lots of land become and be a part of said county of Campbell, which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee as amended was then agreed to, and upon the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 42 and nays 62.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Cantrell,	Jones, of Harris,
Bacon,	Carswell,	Kirby,
Barbour,	Dever,	Lawhon,
Black,	Dumas,	Lee,
Bird,	Eason,	McCamy,
Browner,	Griffin,	McCord,
Butt,	Gross,	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Cabaniss,	Hargrove,	Moore,
Candler,	Hester,	Monk,
Cameron,	Hutchings,	Norwood,

Overstreet,	Smith of Ogle-	Washington,
Patterson,	thorpe,	Whittle,
Pitts,	Thomas,	Zachry.
Render,	Thrasher,	
Schley,	Tye,	

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Fleming,	McAfee,
Alred,	Findley,	Mizell,
Banning,	Gibson,	Moss,
Barker,	Glenn,	Mullens,
Barnes,	Hargett,	Oaks,
Beall, of Randolph,	Harper,	Pittman,
Beasley,	Hawkins,	Roberts,
Blake,	Haygood,	Robinson,
Bleckley,	Heard, of Dawson,	Sheats,
Bloodworth,	Henderson, of	Smith, of Brooks,
Briscoe,	Pierce,	Snell,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hodges,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Bryan,	Irwin,	thorpe,
Burke,	Jernigan,	Surrency,
Carlton,	Jones of Lee,	Tomlinson,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Jones of Early,	Trammell,
Cochran of Wil-	Lazenby,	Underwood,
kinson,	Lemond,	Vanbrackel,
Cook,	Lindsay,	Walden,
Ellington,	Lott,	Whitehead.
Fain,	Martin,	Williams,
Felton,	Matthews,	

Ayes 42 ; nays 62. So the bill was lost.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker: The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to define the qualifications of voters at the elections to be held in the city of Columbus, for Mayor and Aldermen, and other officers in said city, whose election is given to the people by law, and to provide for the registry of all persons entitled to vote for city officers in said city, &c.

An act to authorize Francis C. David, of the county of Harris, in this State, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

An act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College, located in the town of Cassville, Georgia, and

to incorporate the Cherokee Baptist College located at the same place, and to confer on the Commissioners of Cassville the power to grant license to retail spirits, and for other purposes, and to prevent the forfeiture of the charter of said colleges, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize David Dickson and Henry Rogers, executors of the estate of John Dickson, late of Hancock county, deceased, to sell the real estate of said deceased, known as the homestead tract, and to invest the proceeds of such sale.

An act to alter and amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors within this State, approved November, 22d, 1862.

The bill to be entitled an act to prevent slaves from raising poultry for their own use in this State, was laid on the table.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Georgia.

The report of the committee was taken up and agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to empower Elizabeth Lowther, of the county of Jones, to appoint Jesse J. Jordan and James R. Stewart, of the State of Alabama, her executors.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Ware to keep their offices at their residence if within eight miles of the Court-house.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to legalize the marriage of Charles C. Kelly and Malinda C. Solomon, for which the Committee on the Judiciary had reported a substitute.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to relieve Erastus V. Johnson and others from the pains and penalty incurred by the illegal issue of change bills, was laid on the table for the present. Also,

The bill to confer on the corporators of the Atlanta Insurance Company banking privileges. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the running of Rail Road cars and engines on the Sabbath day.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. Adams offered the following amendment :

Provided this institution shall not be authorized to issue any certificate of deposit of a less denomination than five dollars, which was agreed to.

The vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 59 and nays 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gibson,	Nesbit,
Atkinson,	Giddens,	Norwood,
Bacon,	Glenn,	Overstreet,
Banning,	Hargrove,	Pitts,
Barnes,	Heard of Dawson,	Schley,
Bird,	Hester,	Smith of Brooks,
Brawner,	Hodges,	Smith of Ogle-
Briscoe,	Hutchings,	thorpe,
Bryan,	Irwin,	Snell,
Cabaniss,	Jernigan,	Spain,
Candler,	Jones of Lee,	Thomas,
Carswell,	Jones of Harris,	Thrasher,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lawson,	Underwood,
Cochran, of Wil-	Lemond,	Vanbrackel,
kinson,	Lester,	Walton, of Stewart,
Dever,	Lindsay,	Washington,
Dumas,	Love,	Whittle,
Eason,	Moore,	Williams.
Ellington,	Moss,	Zachry.
Felton,	Monk,	
Findley,	Mullens,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Griffin,	Mizell,
Barker,	Gross,	Oaks,
Beasley,	Harper,	Patterson,
Black,	Hawkins,	Pittman,
Blake,	Haygood,	Render,
Bleckley,	Henderson of Pierce,	Roberts,
Bloodworth,	Kirby,	Robinson,
Bigham,	Lawhon,	Sheats,
Brown of Coweta,	Lazenby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Burke,	Lee,	thorpe,
Cameron,	Lott,	Tomlinson,
Cantrell,	Martin,	Tye,
Carlton,	Matthews,	Walden,
Cook,	McAfee,	Whitehead.
Fain,	McCord,	
Flemming,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	

Ayes 59, nays 46 ; Not two-thirds voting for the bill the same was lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

Mr. Cook, of Irwin, offered the following amendment :

Be it further enacted, That the county line between Irwin and Wilcox be changed so that lots of land Nos. 220 and 221 in the 4th District of originally Irwin now Wilcox county, be added to the county of Irwin, which was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to change the line between the counties of Randolph and Calhoun, so as to embrace within the county of Randolph lots of land Nos. 210, 211, 246, and 247, in the 5th District of originally Lee county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank in the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Adams offered the following amendment :

Provided this institution shall not be authorized to issue any certificate of deposit of a less denomination than five dollars, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Whittle offered to amend as follows :

Provided the certificates of deposit to be issued and circulated, shall not exceed three times the amount of capital paid in, and that the individual property of the stockholders shall be liable to pay all the debts and contracts of said bank to the extent of the amount of the stock owned by him, her or them, which was agreed to.

The report was then agreed to and the yeas and nays ordered to be recorded on its passage, resulted in yeas 70 and nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Candler,	Griffin,
Atkinson,	Carswell,	Gross,
Bacon,	Cochran of Glynn,	Hargett,
Banning,	Cochran, of Wil-	Hargrove,
Barnes,	kinson,	Hawkins,
Beasley,	Dever,	Heard of Dawson,
Black,	Eason,	Henderson of Pierce
Blake,	Ellington,	Hester,
Brawner,	Felton,	Hodges,
Briscoe,	Findley,	Hutchings,
Bryan,	Gibson,	Irwin,
Cabaniss,	Glenn,	Jernigan,

Jones of Lee,	Mullens,	Thomas,
Kirby,	Nesbit,	Thrasher,
Lawson,	Norwood,	Tomlinson,
Lemond,	Pittman,	Underwood,
Lester,	Pitts,	Vanbrackel,
Lott,	Render,	Walton of Stewart,
Love,	Robinson,	Whittle,
McCamy,	Schley,	Williams.
Mitchell of Taylor,	Smith of Brooks,	Zachry.
Moore,	Smith, of Ogle-	
Monk,	thorpe,	
Moss,	Surrency,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Barker,	Giddens,	Overstreet,
Bleckley,	Harper,	Patterson,
Bloodworth,	Haygood,	Roberts,
Bigham,	Lawhon,	Stevens of Ogle-
Brown of Coweta,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Cameron,	Lee,	Tye,
Carlton,	Martin,	Walden,
Cook,	Matthews,	Washington,
Dumas,	McCord,	Whitehead.
Fain,	Mizell,	
Fleming,	Oaks,	

Ayes 70, nays 33. So the bill was passed.

Mr. Dumas submitted the following report :

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed to confer with the Rev. Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer, and request copies of the sermons delivered by them in the city of Milledgeville on fast day, March 27th, 1863, beg leave to report that they immediately after their appointment, addressed a communication to each of the Rev. gentlemen, and received replies thereto, which are herewith submitted with this report, by which it will be seen that the said copies could not then be furnished, but would be as soon as practicable :

Your committee are apprehensive that they will not be able to place said copies in the possession of the General Assembly, in view of its early adjournment, and being convinced that the publication and extensive distribution of the same among our people, are demanded alike by the excellence of said sermons and the high reputation of the authors, therefore your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That so soon as the manuscript copies of each of the sermons de-

livered by the Rev. Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer, in the city of Milledgeville on Fast day, Friday 27th of March, 1863, come to hand and are furnished to his Excellency the Governor, he be and is hereby authorized and requested to have two thousand copies of each of said sermons published in pamphlet form and distributed with the laws and journals of the present session, and that each member of this General Assembly be entitled to receive five copies of each.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND DUMAS,	}	House Com.
L. N. WHITTLE,		
WIER BOYD,	}	Senate Com.
J. H. ECHOLS,		

The report was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 178th section of the Code of Georgia, and to revive and put in force the laws of this State prescribing the mode and manner of electing Messenger and Doorkeeper for the Senate and House of Representatives prior to the adoption of the Code.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the auditing and payment of claims for guns, &c., and receded from its disagreements thereto.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the perfecting of titles to land, when parties die and leave bonds out for titles, for which the House had passed a substitute, and the Senate refused to concur, and pending the consideration thereon, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following gentlemen were excused from attending on the night session :

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, Glenn, Williams, Hester, Lindsay, Thrasher, Norwood, Moss, Roberts, Kirby, and Griffin.

The House took up the unfinished business of the afternoon session, to-wit : the consideration of the amendment of the House to the Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for perfecting titles to land where parties die leaving bonds out for titles, &c.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, said bill and substitue were laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the impressment resolutions, and insisted on its amendment thereto.

The House took up the reconsidered bill to be entitled an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion, and in the enforcement of the laws by establishing a State guard throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers in this State.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by striking out 55 and inserting 60, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to strike out the seventh section, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to strike out all the provisions in the bill requiring drilling every three months, which motion was lost.

Mr. Eason, of Tattnall, moved to strike out *Justices of the Inferior Court* where it occurs in the first section, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, moved to amend by exempting from the provisions of the bill all persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, moved to strike out 18 and insert 16, which motion was lost.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, moved to amend by inserting in the caption and in the 8th section, immediate after the word *State*, the words *all below the rank of Brigadier General*, which motion was lost.

Mr. Briscoe offered the following proviso to the 8th section :

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the troops in the active service of this State or the Confederate States, which was agreed to.

Mr. Adams moved to strike all of the 8th section, which motion was lost.

Mr. Trammell moved to strike out 18 and insert 17, which was lost.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following amendment to the 8th section: and in either case to be discharged when the emergency upon which they may be called out shall cease, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause except that portion abrogating commissions, which motion was lost.

The previous question was called and sustained.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and upon its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 53 and nays 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Eason,	McCamy,
Bacon,	Ellington	McCord
Barbour,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Taylor,
Barker,	Giddens,	Moore,
Barnes,	Gross,	Monk,
Bloodworth,	Hargrove,	Norwood,
Bigham,	Harper,	Pitts,
Bird,	Hodges,	Royall,
Briscoe,	Hutchings,	Schley,
Brown, of Clay,	Jernigan,	Smith, of Ogle-
Burk,	Jones of Lee,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Kirby,	Spain,
Candler,	Lawhon,	Tye,
Cameron,	Lee,	Vanbrackel,
Carswell,	Love,	Walton of Stewart,
Cook,	Mann,	Washington,
Dever,	Martin,	Whittle,
Dumas,	McAfee,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Hargett,	Pittman,
Alred,	Hawkins,	Render,
Banning,	Haygood,	Sheats,
Beasley,	Heard of Dawson,	Snell,
Black,	Henderson of Pierce,	Stevens of Ogle-
Blake,	Irwin,	thorpe,
Bleckley,	Jones of Early,	Surrency,
Brawner,	Lawson,	Taylor,
Bryan,	Lemond,	Thomas,
Butt,	Lott,	Tomlinson,
Carlton,	Matthews,	Trammell,
Cochran of Glynn,	Mizell,	Underwood,
Fain,	Mullens,	Walden,
Fleming,	Oaks,	Whitehead,
Findley,	Overstreet,	
Griffin,	Patterson,	

Ayes 53; nays 46. So the bill was passed.

On motion the House adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1863, }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mosely.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the

House in rejecting the bill and substitute to amend the act for the suppression of small pox, &c., which motion prevailed.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal as relates to the action of the House in rejecting the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association, which motion prevailed.

The House took up the reconsidered bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the act entitled an act to provide for the suppression of the small pox, &c.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered a substitute for said bill.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, offered the following amendment to the substitute :

“ That the Governor appoint three fit and proper persons to audit, and that he be authorized to pay the award of said auditors ;” which amendment was lost.

Mr. Dumas moved to amend by authorizing the Governor to have this act published in the two newspapers published in Milledgeville ; which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hargrove offered to amend by adding the following amendment :

“ Provided, that the Governor shall not be authorized to pay more than twenty-five dollars for any one case ;” which amendment was lost.

The substitute offered by Mr. Whittle was then received.

The report of the committee as amended was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Railway Machinery and Mining Company.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered as a substitute, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Iron and Coal Mining Company ; which was received, and the report of the committee agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Baker and Calhoun.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to suppress crime amongst our slaves ; which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the reconsidered bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, which motion prevailed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the road laws in this State; which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

Also, the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act assented to 30th day of Nov., 1861, to consolidate the offices of Tax Receiver and Collector.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to admit to record certain instruments in writing, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry O'Neal, of the county of Brooks.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to facilitate suits against Express Companies in this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to regulate toll in the county of Gwinnett.

On motion, the bill was amended by applying its provisions to the counties of Cherokee and Forsyth, and limited during the present war.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James Houston.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, offered as a substitute, a bill to be entitled an act for taking testimony in certain cases.

The substitute was received, and the report of the committee agreed, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the act to incorporate the Dade County Iron Manufacturing and Coal Company,

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bacon in the chair, on the bill for the relief of James Kelly, captain home guards, &c., and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to amend section 4317 of the Code of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of bounty of fifty dollars to the non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the State, was laid on the table for the present.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, to-wit :

A bill to authorize the Ordinary of Harris county to grant letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William R. Blackman, late of Harris county, deceased, to Maria and Sandford Blackman.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall Insurance Company, and for other purposes.

A bill to amend the third clause of the 739th section of the Code of Georgia.

A bill to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Griffin, Georgia.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Miller and Early.

The Senate has also passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to regulate the fining of defaulting jurors, and the manner of collecting the same.

The Senate has also adopted the following resolutions, to-wit :

A resolution of instruction to the Inferior Courts touching disposals of appropriation for indigent soldiers' families.

A resolution relative to the purchase of the library of A. A. Smets, late of Chatham county.

A resolution to turn over the Journal of the last day of last session to the State Printer.

A resolution directing the Governor to furnish the members of the General Assembly with copies of the laws and journals.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to the resolution of the Senate fixing the time for adjournment.

The Senate has adopted a substitute for the bill of the House to change the times and places of holding the Supreme Court of this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved that the rule be suspended to take up Senate bills and resolutions, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 63 and nays 43.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Burk,	DuBose,
Beasley,	Candler,	Eason,
Blake,	Cameron,	Ellington,
Bird,	Cantrell,	Fleming,
Browner,	Carlton,	Giddens,
Bryan,	Cook,	Harper,

Haygood,	Love,	Stevens of Ogle-
Heard, of Dawson,	Martin,	thorpe,
Heard of Miller,	Matthews,	Thomas,
Henderson of Pierce,	McCamy,	Thrasher,
Hodges,	McCord,	Trammell,
Hutchings,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Tye,
Irwin,	Mizell,	Underwood,
Jernigan,	Moore,	Vanbrackel,
Jones, of Lee,	Monk,	Walden,
Jones of Early,	Nesbit,	Walton of Stewart,
Kirby,	Oaks,	Washington,
Lawhon,	Patterson,	Whitehead,
Lazenby,	Pitts,	Whittle,
Lee,	Snell,	Williams.
Lemond,	Spain,	Zachry.
Lester,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Fain,	Lindsay,
Alred,	Felton,	Lott,
Banning,	Findley,	Mallard,
Black,	Gibson,	McAfee,
Bleckley,	Glenn,	Norwood,
Bloodworth,	Griffin,	Overstreet,
Bigham,	Gross,	Pittman,
Briscoe,	Hargett,	Reese,
Brown of Coweta,	Hargrove,	Render,
Butt,	Hawkins,	Robinson,
Cabaniss,	Hester,	Sheats,
Carswell,	Horne,	Smith, of Brooks,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jones of Harris,	Surrency.
Dever,	Key,	
Dumas,	Lawson,	

Yeas 63; nays 41. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill to change the times and places of holding the Supreme Court, and concurred in the same.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Washington and Mr. Mann, on account of sick families.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to release and discharge Archibald G. Wimpey, of the county of Lumpkin, as co-executor, from the trust reposed by the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Smith, late of said county, deceased.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the

counties of Gilmer and Pickens, and to add a portion of said county of Gilmer to the county of Pickens.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to constitute Abner Roan Zachary the heir of Josiah Boswell, of Putnam county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to allow executors, administrators, guardians and trustees 12 months in which to invest trust funds.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Sarah T. Arnold, of Putnam county, was laid on the table for the present.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Warehouse, Insurance and Deposit Company in the city of Americus.

Also, the LaGrange Warehouse Company, &c.

Also, a bill to amend an act to prevent the spread of small pox, &c.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith that the Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit:

A bill to define the liability of common carriers in certain cases.

Also, the House bill to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State against the incursions of the enemy; with an amendment, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Roberts, of Calhoun, after to-day.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize J. M. Broadfield, administrator de bonis non on the estate of Isaac Boring, deceased, late of Putnam county, to sell at private sale a house and lot in the town of Eatonton, belonging to said estate.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize certain processes and commissions returnable to February term, 1863, of Walton Superior Court.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the 3d time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed 8th Dec., 1860, which allows compensation to managers of elections in the county of Emanuel.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the 3d time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the January term of the Court of Ordinary of Brooks county, Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to alter and amend an act to incorporate the town of Hawkinsville in the county of Pulaski, to appoint commissioners for the same, and to confer certain powers upon said commissioners; also, to incorporate the town of Grooverville in Brooks county.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the 3d time and passed.

The bill to authorize James Dillworth, of DeKalb county, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same, was laid on the table for the present.

Also, a bill to authorize the appointment of Arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union Branch Railroad Company to compensation from the State of Georgia, and for the settlement of the same.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay of the Penitentiary guard and employees of this State.

Mr. Briscoe offered a substitute for the bill, which was accepted.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill for the relief of John W. Lewis, and for other purposes, which was laid on the table for the present.

The bill for the relief of Marcus J. Gudger was withdrawn.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Court in the Cherokee circuit in the counties of Gordon, Walker and Chattooga.

The bill was read the third time and lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has passed the bill of the House to amend the oath of tax-payers of this State for the year 1863, and for other purposes ; with amendments thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House forthwith that the Senate insists on its substitute for the resolution of the House in relation to impressment of laborers for the defenses of Savannah, and asks a committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses, and has appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Gordon, Hansell and Furlow.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the following acts, to-wit :

An act to change the times and places of holding the Supreme Court of this State, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the third clause of the (739th) seven hundred and thirty-ninth section of the Code of Georgia.

An Act to authorize the Ordinary of Harris county to grant letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Wm. R. Blackman, late of said county, deceased, to Maria and Sanford Blackman, without the necessity of their giving bond and security.

An act to change the line between the counties of Miller and Early.

An act to incorporate the Stonewall Insurance Company, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the auditing and payment of claims against the State of Georgia in favor of persons who have furnished guns to the troops of said State, or of the Confederate States, by authority of the State, and which have not been returned to said persons.

An act to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Griffin, Georgia.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker House of Representatives, the following report, to-wit :

Report of the joint committee on transportation, and the resolutions therein contained.

The bill to furnish to the county of Fulton and the State

of Georgia the missing copies of the Supreme Court Reports was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to empower the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess tax on brokers.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to permit and empower Dr. T. E. Smith, of the city of Americus, to distil from grain alcohol, to be used alone in the manufacture and preparation of medicine in said city.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to encourage and regulate the mining of iron, coal, copper, gold, and other useful metals and minerals in Georgia; and pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill before the House at the time of adjournment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to regulate the transportation of provisions on the several railroads in this State, and to punish officers and agents who may violate the provisions of this act.

Mr. Trammell moved to strike out the fourth section, which motion was lost.

Mr. Bigham moved to strike out "Confederate States government," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Trammell moved to amend by striking out of the 6th section the provisions making the prosecutor a competent witness, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee as amended was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to compensate the citizens of this State for certain slaves who have died or been killed, seriously injured or disabled under certain circumstances.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The previous question was called and sustained, and upon the motion of indefinite postponement, the yeas and nays

were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 38 and nays 73.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Glenn,	Oaks,
Banning,	Harper,	* Patterson,
Barker,	Hawkins,	Robinson,
Black,	Heard of Dawson,	Rushin,
Blake,	Key,	Spain,
Bleckley,	Jones of Early,	Taylor,
Bryan,	Lee,	Thomas,
Butt,	Lester,	Tye,
Candler,	Lott,	Underwood,
Cameron,	McCamy,	Vanbrackel,
Cook,	McCord,	Whittle,
Fain,	Nesbit,	Williams.
Findley,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Fleming,	Mitchell of Taylor,
Atkinson,	Gibson,	Mizell,
Bacon,	Giddens,	Moore,
Barnes,	Griffin,	Monk,
Beall of Randolph,	Gross,	Mullens,
Beasley,	Hargett,	Norwood,
Bloodworth,	Hargrove,	Overstreet,
Bigham,	Haygood,	Pittman,
Bird,	Henderson, of	Pitts,
Brawner,	Pierce,	Reese,
Briscoe,	Hester,	Render,
Brown of Clay,	Horne,	Roberts,
Brown of Coweta,	Hutchings,	Schley,
Burke,	Irwin,	Sheats,
Cabaniss,	Jernigan,	Smith of Brooks,
Cantrell,	Jones of Lee,	Snell,
Carswell,	Kirby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Carlton,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lawson,	Surrency,
Cochran of Wil-	Lazenby,	Thrasher,
kinson,	Lemond,	Walden,
Dever,	Love,	Walton of Stewart,
DuBose,	Mallard,	Whitehead,
Eason,	Martin,	Zachry.
Ellington,	Matthews,	
Felton,	McAfee,	

Ayes 38 ; nays 73. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, moved to amend by striking out the 12th, 13th and 14th lines in the 1st section, and insert in lieu thereof, the following : " Governor of this State under

a resolution passed by the General Assembly at its session in 1862; which amendment was agreed to.

The previous question was called and sustained.

The question then occurred upon agreeing to the report of the committee as amended, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 59 and nays 49.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Fleming,	Matthews,
Atkinson,	Gibson,	Mitchell of Taylor,
Bacon,	Giddens,	Moore,
Barnes,	Griffin,	Monk,
Beall of Randolph,	Gross,	Norwood,
Beasley,	Hargett,	Overstreet,
Bloodworth,	Hargrove,	Pittman,
Bird,	Haygood,	Pitts,
Browner,	Heard of Miller,	Reese,
Briscoe,	Henderson of Pierce,	Sheats,
Brown of Coweta,	Hester,	Smith of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Horne,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Hutchings,	Snell,
Carswell,	Irwin,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Carlton,	Jernigan,	thorpe,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Jones of Lee,	Surrency,
Cochran, of Wilkin-	Lawhon,	Thrasher,
son,	Lawson,	Walden,
Dever,	Lazenby,	Walton of Stewart,
DuBose,	Lemond,	Whitehead.
Eason,	Love,	Zachry,
Ellington,	Mallard,	
Felton,	Martin,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Hawkins,	Roberts,
Banning,	Heard of Dawson,	Robinson,
Black,	Jones of Early,	Rushin,
Blake,	Kirby,	Schley,
Bleckley,	Key,	Smith, of Brooks.
Bryan,	Lee,	Spain,
Burke,	Lester,	Taylor,
Butt,	Lott,	Thomas,
Candler,	McAfee,	Trammell,
Cameron,	McCamy,	Tye,
Cook,	McCord,	Underwood,
Fain,	Mizell,	Vanbrackel,
Findley,	Mullens,	Whittle,
Glenn,	Oaks,	Williams.
Harper,	Patterson,	

Ayes 59; nays 49. So the report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives a resolution adopted by the Senate, authorizing the Treasurer of the W & A. R. R. to suspend the further issue of change bills, &c., in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, to-wit :

A bill to fix the compensation of members of the next General Assembly.

A bill for the relief of Nathan Singletary and William Mims of the county of Schley.

A bill for the relief of all incorporated cities and towns in this State.

A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to punish all owners of slaves and guardians of free persons of color, and said slaves and free persons of color, in the counties of Warren and Talliaferro, for said owners and guardians allowing said slaves and free persons of color to live alone, and to punish the same, assented to 22d Dec., 1857.

A bill to grant to the corporation of the city of Columbus the north, south and east commons of said city, and to authorize the Mayor and Council of said city to have the commons surveyed into lots, and to sell the same, &c.

A bill to make additional appropriation to the fund for the support of pauper patients in the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, &c.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has passed the bill of the House supplemental to an act assented to on the 13th day of December, 1862, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations, and for other purposes therein mentioned ; with amendments thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize the consolidation of the stocks of the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following amendment :

Be it enacted, That it is distinctly understood that no

thing in this act contained shall be so construed as to deprive any other railroad, or roads now built or hereafter to be built, connecting with or crossing said Atlantic and Gulf Road, at any point upon which they might have done with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, under its charter; and that the said Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, so consolidated, shall make no discrimination in freight or fares against any other road connecting therewith; that the rate of freight and fares on said road, destined for Macon, Brunswick and Albany, shall at all times be the same as on those freights and fares destined for Savannah and Thomasville, or points west, unless otherwise agreed between said road and such other connecting road as is to be effected by it.

Mr. Norwood offered the following as a substitute for said amendment :

Sec. —. Be it further enacted, That no chartered right now belonging to the Brunswick & Florida Railroad Company, or to the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, shall be in the least effected by the consolidation under this act.

Mr. Moore offered the following as a substitute for both the aforesaid amendments :

Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect or impair any right or rights which connecting railroads are or were entitled to under the charter of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company ;

Which was accepted by Mr. Norwood, in lieu of his substitute.

The question then occurred upon the question of receiving Mr. Moore's amendment as a substitute for Mr. Cochran's amendment, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 55, and nays 38.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cabaniss,	Heard of Dawson,
Alred,	Candler,	Heard of Miller,
Atkinson,	Cantrell,	Hester,
Banning,	Carswell,	Jones of Early,
Barnes,	Carlton,	Lazenby,
Beall of Randolph,	Eason,	Lee,
Black,	Fain,	Lemond,
Blake,	Findley,	Mallard,
Bleckley,	Gibson,	McAtee,
Bloodworth,	Giddens,	McCamy,
Bird,	Hargrove,	Moore,
Brawner,	Hawkins,	Mullens,
Butt,	Haygood,	Nesbit,

Norwood,	Schley,	Vanbrackel,
Oaks,	Smith, of Brooks,	Walden,
Overstreet,	Thomas,	Walton of Stewart,
Patterson,	Thrasher,	Williams,
Render,	Trammell,	Zachry.
Roberts,	Underwood,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Bacon.	Horne,	Mizell,
Beasley,	Hutchings,	Monk,
Brown of Coweta,	Irwin,	Pittman,
Bryan,	Jones, of Lee,	Pitts,
Cameron,	Kirby,	Robinson.
Cochran of Glynn,	Key,	Rushin,
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Snell,
kinson,	Lott,	Spain,
Dever,	Love,	Stevens of Ogle-
Felton,	Martin,	thorpe.
Griffin,	Matthews,	Surrency.
Gross,	McCord,	Tye,
Harper,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whittle.

Yeas 55; nays 35. So the substitute was received.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Fain, Robinson and Smith of Brooks, for the evening session.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bryan and Thrasher for balance of session, and to Mr. Royall and Mr. McCamy for the evening session.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the amount of compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed over the Governor's veto, Nov. 30th, 1861, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following amendment: "Except that part which fixes the pay of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, which shall be and remain in full force;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Bacon offered the following amendment: "Provided that this act shall not be so construed as to effect the per diem pay and mileage of the members of the present General Assembly;" which was agreed to.

The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit:

An act for the relief of Nathan Singletary and William Mims of the county of Schley.

An act for the relief of all incorporated cities and towns in this State.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to punish all owners of slaves and guardians of free persons of color, and said slaves and free persons of color, in the counties of Warren and Talliaferro, for said owners and guardians allowing said slaves and free persons of color to live alone, and to punish the same, assented to the 22d December, 1857.

An act to fix the compensation of members of the next General Assembly.

An act to make an additional appropriation to the fund for the support of pauper patients in the State Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1863, and further to appropriate a sum of money for the special and express purpose alone of providing the means to enable the authorities of the institution to purchase during the fall or winter seasons, when favorable opportunities present, supplies of provisions and clothing for the ensuing year.

An act to grant to the corporation of the city of Columbus the north, south and east commons of said city, and to authorize the Mayor and Council of said city to have the said commons surveyed into lots, and to sell the same upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by said Mayor and Council, and to apply the proceeds arising from the sale of the same to the payment of the bonds and interest issued by said corporation in aid of the several railroads in which said corporation has subscribed for stock.

The House took up the bill to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the salaries and compensation of certain officers, &c., which was lost.

The Senate bill to prevent slaves in this State from owning or using property as their own, with or without the consent of the owners, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend section 4708 of the Code of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, to-wit :

A bill to amend the several laws of force in this State in relation to issuing grants on head rights, &c.

The Senate has adopted a substitute for the bill of the House for the relief of Turner Brown, of Bibb county, and John A. Jones, of Polk county, in which substitute they ask the House of Representatives to concur.

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House directing his Excellency the Governor to have two thousand copies each of the sermons delivered at the Capital on Fast Day, Friday, 27th of March, 1863, by the Rev. Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer, published for distribution.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior Court of Baker county.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate and confer certain powers and privileges upon the Citizens Fire Company of Augusta, called and known as Company No. 8.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the 3d time and passed.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the 8th division of the penal code of this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of deceased soldiers' wives. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the fining of defaulting jurors, and the manner of collecting the same. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the charter of the Washington Fire Company of the city of Savannah. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize John A. C. Anderson, a minor of the age of 18 years, to administer on the estate of John A. G. Anderson, late of Cobb county, deceased, and to legalize his acts as such. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Mrs. M. A. T. Snead, formerly Mrs. M. A. Graham, from the pains and penalties of bigamy, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to define the liability of common carriers.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Chestatee River and Town Creek Gold Mining Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess and collect a tax on the proceeds of sales made by commission merchants in said city. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve certain soldiers who now are or may hereafter be in the military service of the Confederate States or of the State of Georgia from the payment of taxes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Austin W. Berry, of Hancock county, to prepare and vend drugs and medicines and to do all other matters and things pertaining to said branch of business as a regular licensed druggist. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to define the liability of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road for injuries done to persons and property, and to extend the provisions of the act entitled an act to define the liability of the several Rail Road companies in this State, for injury to person or property, to prescribe in what counties they may be sued and served with process, approved March 5th, 1856. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Smithville alias Renwick, in the county of Lee, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid the acts of the several ordinaries in this State in certain cases, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company of Savannah. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower the Mayor and Council of every city and town of this State to purchase lands outside of their corporate limits for cemeteries and other public uses of said corporations. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for and prescribe the mode of ordering the elections for militia officers in this State, and to repeal so much of the Code of Georgia as is in conflict with this act. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent monopolies and speculation in renting or leasing of salt lands on the coast of Georgia, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Ware county to assess an extra tax for the purpose of building a court house in said county, and for other purposes, assented to 12th Dec., 1861; also, to revive the said repealed act. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers or manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, assented to Nov. 22, 1862. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Confederate Express Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Confederate Coal Mining Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4592d section of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the laws of this State for the collection of costs and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Georgia Locomotive Engine and Tool works. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Ware House Insurance and Deposit Company, in the city of Americus. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Fort Gaines in the county of Clay, to define its jurisdictional limits, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of Jurors in civil and criminal cases. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal sections 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992 and 993 of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company in the town of Fort Gaines, to be called the Chattahoochee Insurance Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to grant relief to the people and banks of this State, &c., passed 30th November, 1860. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Wm. J. Anderson, of the county of Houston, and other persons, from the pains and penalties of the laws of this State, against the issuing of change bills, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to declare the liability of Western and Atlantic Rail Road for damage in running locomotives, cars and other machinery, to regulate the mode of bringing suits therefor, and to declare all suits brought against said Rail Road since the adoption of the Code legal and valid. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to confirm to the Confederate States of America the occupancy and use of certain lands in the county of Richmond in this State, heretofore held by the late United States of America, and to assent to and confirm the purchase of other lands in said county and to grant to the said Confederate States of America exclusive jurisdiction over the same. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta & Dahlonega Mining Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4592d section of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Louisa S.

White, executrix, and John T. White, executor of the last will and testament of Wm. M. White, late of Troup county, deceased. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to make it a penal offence and unlawful for any person or persons in this State to receive, pass or circulate, or to buy or sell, give credit or currency in any way or manner, or to offer or propose to do the same, any note or notes, bill or bills, draft or drafts, or any promises to pay of any kind, or of any paper or papers having the semblance of the same, issued, made or executed by the United States Government, or any State composing the same, or citizen or citizens, or corporation or corporations therein.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, for a few days, on account of sickness in his family.

The House took up the resolution for the impressment of laborers to work on the defenses of Savannah, on which the Senate had asked for a committee of conference, and the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Trammell, Moore, Dever, Monk, and Lee.

The House took up and concurred to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the Senate, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Turner Brown of Bibb county, and John A. Jones of Polk county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the oath of tax payers for the year 1863, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State against incursions of the enemy.

On motion, the House adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1863. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to be entitled an act to consolidate the stocks of the Savannah, Albany & Gulf Railroad Company and the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

The previous question was called and sustained, upon

which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 49, and nays 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Hargrove,	McCord,
Barbour,	Harper,	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Barnes,	Henderson, of	Monk,
Beasley,	Pierce,	Oaks,
Black,	Hodges,	Overstreet,
Briscoe,	Horne,	Pittman,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hutchings,	Pitts,
Burke,	Jackson of Heard,	Reese,
Cameron,	Jones of Lee,	Schley,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Kirby,	Snell,
Cochran of Wil-	Key,	Surrency,
kinson,	Lawhon,	Trammell,
Dever,	Lawson,	Tye,
Felton,	Lazenby,	Walden,
Giddens,	Lester,	Whitehead,
Griffin,	Lott,	Whittle,
Gross,	Martin,	Zachry.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Eason,	McCamy,
Alred,	Ellington,	Mizell,
Banning,	Fain,	Moore,
Barker,	Fleming,	Mullens,
Beall, of Randolph,	Findley,	Nesbit,
Blake,	Gibson,	Norwood,
Bleckley,	Glenn,	Patterson,
Bloodworth,	Hawkins,	Render,
Bigham,	Haygood,	Smith, of Brooks,
Bird,	Heard, of Dawson,	Smith of Ogle-
Brawner,	Hester,	thorpe,
Brown of Clay,	Jernigan,	Spain,
Butt,	Jones of Early,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Lee,	thorpe,
Candler,	Lemond,	Underwood,
Carswell,	Love,	Vanbrackel,
Carlton,	Mallard,	Walton of Stewart,
Cook,	Matthews,	Williams.
DuBose,	McAfee,	

Ayes 49, nays 54; So the motion was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has agreed to

the first amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate, "to repeal an act entitled an act to fix the compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed over the Executive veto, November 30th, 1861, and for other purposes," and the Senate has disagreed to the second amendment of the House to said bill, and respectfully ask the House to recede from said amendment.

Mr. Hester submitted the following report :

To the People of Georgia:

The Legislature, at its present session, have had the subject of the further restriction of planting cotton referred to their consideration, and after due deliberation thereon, have passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the cotton planters of this State are in way behind their other patriotic brethren, in devotion to our common cause; and that their voluntary yielding up the planting of cotton the past year for their country's good, deserves our highest commendation.

Believing that the best interests of the country require that a large supply of provisions should be raised this year, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That all the planters in this State be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to restrict the culture of cotton as far as practicable, and employ all their available force in the raising of provision crops.

Resolved, That a committee of two from the Senate, and three from the House be appointed to address the people on the subject of the foregoing resolutions."

That duty has been assigned to us, and we desire to bring the matter immediately to your consideration.

The question of a nation's supply of food is at all times an important one. In time of war it becomes greatly augmented, and to us, cut off as we are from any external resources, it rises to the greatest magnitude. This is more especially the case, since the enemy, determined on our destruction and finding himself unable to accomplish his purpose by the valor of his arms, now resolves to gain his ends by starvation.

To the mind of the patriot and the philanthropist this is appalling. When an enemy, feeling he has a just cause of quarrel, seeks to redress himself by open manly combat, we may confidently rely on his magnanimity for kind treatment in ease of defeat or capture; but when his mean and malignant heart conceives the hellish purpose of subjugating not only the warriors of a nation, but the old men,

the women and their little ones by the slow and torturing pains of hunger, then we cannot hope for mercy if, perchance, we should fall into his hands. That this is the plan of our enemy is fully proved, not only by their threats but by their acts, by the occupation of many portions of the fertile lands of our country, by the destruction of the supply of provisions and of our farming utensils and homes, and the prevention of the agricultural pursuits of our people.

It had been hoped from the beginning that this cruel, relentless war, waged with so much fury, would soon expend its rage, and that a returning sense of reason and of right, on the part of our invaders, would force them to acknowledge the justice of cause, and leave us to the enjoyment of the great blessings of human happiness and liberty which the God of our fathers had vouchsafed unto us. But in this we have been disappointed, and we now see a settled purpose on the part of our enemies to persist in this devastating war, so long as they may be able.

It then becomes us to guard with the greatest care against the threatened calamity, and the Legislature, at its last session, out of abundant caution, passed an act limiting the planting of cotton to three acres to the field hand, *which is still in force*. But to the praise of our people be it spoken that in this as in every patriotic movement for our deliverance, they had taken the lead in this matter, and while the Legislature determined as a general rule that three acres was the limit which no one should exceed, the planters of the State had already voluntarily imposed upon themselves a greater restriction.

This praiseworthy conduct so fully illustrates the intelligence and virtue of that class of our people, and justifies the proud boast of our claim to self-government that we deem it inexpedient to impose any further restriction by law.

But we desire earnestly to appeal to you in behalf of our common cause, the cause of our soldiers in the camp and of their families at home; and while it is our duty to feed and clothe and sustain the soldier in the battle-field and thus give him the *strong arm*, it is equally our duty to support and maintain his family at home to give him the *stout heart* to maintain his country's cause; not only does a sense of duty, but the feelings of a common brotherhood alike prompt us to this course, for they are our brothers and sons and comrades in arms, and their wives are our sisters and daughters, all rendered doubly dear in this day of our distress.

The efforts of our people to raise a grain crop the year was crowned with an abundant harvest in the southern, south-western and middle portions of the State, 1

was a failure in the upper and northern sections, owing to the great drouth; and an alarming fear was felt particularly in the latter sections, that we should come to want because the planters of the State might cultivate too large a portion of their lands in cotton.

A diligent enquiry has satisfied us that there is in our State a plentiful supply of corn, and that the scarcity, where it exists, is owing to the want of transportation, brought about by the use of our railroads for military purposes; and we are gratified to state that the proper attention is given to that subject which, we trust, will remedy the evil in the future.

We exhort our whole people to use the greatest industry and practice the strictest economy in order to raise the most abundant supply of provisions which may be necessary for any emergency.

The ever varying fortunes of war, warn us to prepare for the worst; the wasteful expenditure of an army, very often unavoidable, bids us supply a double ration for it, and the dependent ones, the wives and the children of our gallant soldiers, who to-day face the foe, and the widows and orphans of the brave men who have fallen in this war call on us to lay up in our storehouses and barns a portion for them.

To the planters of the State we confidently look for all the help that it is in their power to give; their patriotic course in the past fully justifies that expectation. By a proper arrangement of crops you may greatly aid in the distribution of provisions, and we advise that the more necessary and bulky article of corn be planted in larger quantities in those sections most convenient to transportation; thus whole farms even in the best cotton regions may be devoted exclusively to grain and provisions, embracing under the latter term not only meat of all kinds, but the various articles of vegetable food useful and agreeable to the soldier in the camp or hospital, and which are eagerly sought after in market.

While we would not underestimate the prime importance of cotton to us as a people, and recognize that staple as the basis of our commercial prosperity, yet in view of the circumstances surrounding us, we advise that not exceeding one and a half acres to the full hand be cultivated the present season on an average. This will give on a fair yield sixty thousand bales, one-half of which may be for home consumption and one-half for commercial purposes.

To all we say be of good cheer, our cause is just. A kind Providence crowns our arms with success, and with smiling verdure over all our fields, gives us promise of an abundant harvest; our trust is in Him that "the barrel of meal shall not waste neither shall the cruse of oil fail"

until the day that He sendeth us deliverance from our enemies.

T. M. FURLOW,

A. J. HANSELL,

Senate Committee.

LINTON STEPHENS,

ROBERT HESTER,

T. M. NORWOOD,

House Committee.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker: The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit:

An act to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Griffin, Georgia.

An act to authorize the auditing and payment of claims against the State of Georgia, in favor of persons who have furnished guns to the troops of said State or of the Confederate States, by authority of the State, and which have not been returned to said persons.

An act to incorporate the Stone Wall Insurance Company, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the third clause of the (739th) seven hundred and thirty-ninth section of the Code of Georgia.

An act to change the line between the counties of Miller and Early.

An act to authorize the Ordinary of Harris county to grant letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William K. Blackman, late of said county, deceased, to Maria and Sanford Blackman, without the necessity of their giving bond and security.

An act to change the times and places of holding the Supreme Court of this State and for other purposes.

An act to enable the Coroners of this State to hold inquests in certain cases with juries consisting of six men.

An act to legalize returns to Floyd Superior and Inferior Courts at the spring terms thereof 1863, and for other purposes. Also,

A resolution in relation to furnishing spun yarn to the families of indigent soldiers.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of jurors in civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Love, of Thomas offered a substitute for said bill, which was received and adopted.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

Senate bill to be entitled an act to confirm to the Confederate States government the occupancy of certain lands in the county of Richmond in this State, heretofore held by the late United States of America, and to assent to and confirm the purchase of other lands in said county, and to grant to the said Confederate States of America exclusive jurisdiction over the same.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the Senate resolution to rescind the resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 10th day of December, 1862, providing for the re-assembling of the General Assembly on the fourth Wednesday in April, 1863.

Mr. Gibson, offered the following amendment :

And that the unfinished business of said adjourned session be taken up for the action of the General Assembly, if it can be done without rendering necessary a prolongation of the session beyond the day appointed for adjournment, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Robinson, of Spaulding, for the day on account of sickness.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill of the Senate, to authorize the consolidation of the stocks of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Rail Road Company, and the Atlantic and Gulf Rail Road Company, and for other purposes.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to provide for the bringing suits against the several banks of this State.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Savings Bank of the city of Macon by a constitutional majority of 21 yeas and 8 nays.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon, and to authorize the Mayor and Council to grade the streets, assess damages and tax for the same, and to give control and regulations of the side walks, pavements, streets, street-crossings and alleys in said city.

A bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county

A bill to change the time of holding the Inferior Court (for county purposes) of Washington county, Ga., &c.

A bill amendatory of the laws relating to suits against Railroad Companies in this State.

The Senate refuses to concur in the amendments of the House to the bill of the Senate, to compensate the citizens of this State for certain slaves who have died or been seriously injured or disabled under certain circumstances; and they respectfully ask the House to recede from said amendments; all which action I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the 2488 and 2490 sections of the Code of Georgia, which was a substitute therefor.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the Senate resolutions on salt supply taken up.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, offered a resolution requesting his Excellency the Governor to have published in the responsible journals in this State a response to certain resolutions calling on him for certain information.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to request the House of Representatives to return a local bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county, which was passed this morning in the temporary absence of the Senator representing the interest to be affected, and which was intended to be amended at the request of the parties concerned.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to return said bill to the Senate.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following resolution and act, to-wit:

A resolution directing his Excellency the Governor to have two thousand copies each of the sermons delivered at the Capital on Fast day Friday the 27th day of March, 1863, by the Rev. Bishop Pierce and Dr. Palmer, published for distribution.

An act to amend the several laws of force in this state in relation to issuing grants on Head rights, so as to extend the time for granting the same until the 25th December, 1863, and to allow purchasers in possession of lands surveyed and returned to the Surveyor General's office, to grant the same, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred under an act to prevent the spread of the small pox in this State, assented to Dec. 11th, 1862, and to repeal said act.

An act to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum or sums of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State, against incursions of the enemy.

An act to amend the oath of Tax payers for the year 1863, and for other purposes.

Mr. Moore from the same committee reported as also duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following acts of the Senate, to-wit :

An act to amend section 4708 of the Code of Georgia.

An act to incorporate and confer certain powers and privileges upon the Citizens' Fire Company of Augusta and known as No. 8.

An act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Baker county.

An act to regulate the transportation of provisions on the several Rail Roads in this State, and to furnish officers and agents who may violate the provisions of this act.

Mr. Moore from the same committee reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate the following acts, to-wit :

An act amendatory of the laws relating to suits against Rail Road Companies in this State.

An act to provide for bringing suits against the several banks in this State.

An act to change the time of holding the Inferior Court for county purposes of Washington county, Ga., from the first Tuesday to the first Wednesday in each month.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Macon, and to authorize the Mayor and Council to grade the streets, assess damages, and tax for the same, and to give control and regulations of the side-walks, pavements, streets, street-crossings and alleys in said city.

Also the following acts of the Senate as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

An act to authorize the consolidation of the stocks of the Savannah and Gulf Rail Road Company, and for other purposes.

An act to confirm to the Confederate States of America the occupancy and use of certain land in the county of Richmond in this State, heretofore held by the late United States of America, and to assent to and confirm the purchase of other land in said county, and to grant to the said

Confederate States of America exclusive jurisdiction over the same.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company in the city of Augusta to be called the Commercial Insurance Company of Augusta.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid certain acts of Notaries public.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to protect sheep raisers and encourage the growing of wool.

Mr. Lester offered the following amendment as a proviso :

Provided that the defendant in execution may file his affidavit of illegality controverting the facts of the affidavit, on which said execution and affidavit shall be returned to the next Justices Court of the district in which the defendant resides, and the issue shall be there tried as in cases of illegality, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Henderson, of Pierce, moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, and no quorum voting the Clerk proceeded to call the roll when the following members answered to their names :

Adams,	Cantrell,	Hodges,
Akin,	Carswell,	Hutchings,
Alred,	Carlton,	Jackson, of Heard,
Bacon,	Cochran of Glynn,	Jernigan,
Banning,	Cook,	Jones of Lee,
Barbour,	DuBose,	Jones of Early,
Barker,	Eason,	Kirby,
Barnes,	Ellington,	Key,
Beall, of Randolph,	Fain,	Lawhon,
Beasley,	Felton,	Lawson,
Black,	Findley,	Lazenby,
Blake,	Gibson,	Lee,
Bleckley,	Giddens,	Lemond,
Bloodworth	Glenn,	Lester,
Bigham,	Griffin,	Lott,
Bird,	Gross,	Love,
Browner,	Hargrove,	Mallard,
Briscoe,	Harper,	Martin,
Brown of Clay,	Hawkins,	Matthews,
Brown of Coweta,	Haygood,	McAfee,
Butt,	Heard of Dawson,	McCamy,
Cabaniss,	Henderson of	McCord,
Candler,	Pierce,	Mitchell of Taylor,
Cameron,	Hester,	

Mizell,	Render,	Tye,
Monk,	Rice,	Underwood,
Mullens,	Roberts,	Vanbrackel.
Nesbit,	Schley,	Walton of Stewart,
Norwood,	Smith of Brooks,	Whitehead,
Oaks,	Smith of Ogle-	Whittle,
Overstreet,	thorpe,	Zachry,
Patterson,	Snell,	
Pittman,	Stephens of Ogle-	
Pitts,	thorpe,	
Reese,	Trammell,	

The following gentlemen were absent :

Atkinson,	Henderson of	Rushin,
Beaty,	Worth,	Scott,
Beall of Paulding,	Hines,	Sheats,
Bryan,	Horne,	Slappy,
Burk,	Howell,	Smith of Hall,
Burney, *	Irwin,	Smith, of Towns,
Clements,	Jackson of Clark,	Spain,
Cochran of Wil-	Johnson,	Speight,
kinson,	Jones of Harris,	Stephens of Han-
Coombs,	Lindsay,	cock,
Culbertson,	Lowe,	Stewart,
Dever,	Mann,	Strickland,
Dickinson,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Surrency,
Dill,	Moore,	Swearingen,
Duke,	Moss,	Tatum,
Dumas,	Mulkey,	Taylor,
Ezell,	Neal,	Thomas,
Favor,	Owens,	Thrasher,
Fleming,	Peterson, *	Tomlinson,
Gay,	Powell,	Walden,
Gibbs,	Raiford,	Walton of Wilkes,
Greene,	Reynolds,	Washington,
Gresham,	Robinson,	White,
Hargett,	Robison,	Williams,
Heard of Miller,	Royall,	Wyley,

It appearing that there was a quorum present, the vote was taken upon the question of laying on the table and the motion carried.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill.

The 1st amendment was disagreed to, also the 2d and 3d amendments.

The 4th amendment was concurred in, with an amendment.

The 5th amendment was disagreed to.

The 6th amendment was concurred in.

The 7th amendment was disagreed to.

The 8th amendment was taken up, when Mr. Eason, of Tattnall, offered the following amendment :

And that the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be divided equally between the subordinate Clerks of the House of Representatives, which amendment was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives, the following bill of the House, passed by the Senate, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county ; with an amendment in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The 8th amendment was disagreed to.

The House took up the bill to be entitled act to compensate citizens for the loss of slaves, &c., furnished to work on the defenses at Savannah, which the House had amended, and the Senate had refused to concur in the same.

Mr. Bacon moved to lay the bill on the table for the present and upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 50 and nays 51.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Hawkins,	Mullens,
Bacon,	Haygood,	Nesbit,
Banning,	Heard of Dawson,	Oaks,
Beasley,	Hodges,	Overstreet,
Black,	Jackson, of Heard,	Patterson,
Blake,	Kirby,	Render,
Bleckley,	Key,	Schley,
Burk,	Lee,	Smith of Brooks
Butt,	Lester,	Surrency,
Candler,	Lott,	Trammell,
Cameron,	Love,	Tye,
Cook,	Martin,	Underwood.
Fain,	McAfee,	Vanbrackel.
Fleming,	McCamy,	Whittle,
Findley,	McCord,	Williams,
Griffin,	Mizell,	
Harper,	Moore.	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Bigham,	Cabaniss,
Barbour,	Bird,	Cantrell,
Barnes,	Brawner,	Carswell,
Beall of Randolph,	Briscoe,	Carlton,
Bloodworth,	Brown, of Clay,	Cochran of Glenn,

Dever,	Hutchings,	Reese,
DuBose,	Jernigan,	Royall,
Eason,	Jones, of Lee,	Sheats,
Ellington,	Lawhon,	Smith of Ogle-
Felton,	Lawson,	thorpe,
Gibson,	Lazenby,	Snell,
Giddens,	Lemond,	Stevens of Ogle-
Gross,	Matthews,	thorpe,
Hargrove,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Walden,
Henderson of	Monk,	Walton of Stewart,
Pierce,	Norwood,	Whitehead,
Hester,	Pittman,	Zachry.
Horne,	Pitts,	

Ayes 50 nays 51. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Adams moved that the House recede from its amendment; pending the consideration thereof the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the motion under consideration when the House adjourned, to-wit: the motion of Mr. Adams to recede from their 1st amendment to the bill to compensate citizens for the loss of slaves, &c., upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 43 and nays 52.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gross,	Lott,
Barbour,	Haygood,	Matthews,
Barnes,	Henderson of	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Beall of Randolph,	Pierce,	Monk,
Beasley,	Hester,	Pittman,
Bloodworth,	Horne,	Reese,
Bird,	Hutchings,	Royall,
Brawner,	Irwin,	Smith, of Ogle-
Briscoe,	Jernigan,	thorpe,
Brown, of Clay,	Jones of Lee,	Snell,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Early,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Carswell,	Jones, of Harris,	thorpe,
Carlton,	Lawhon,	Surrency,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Lawson,	Walden,
DuBose,	Lazenby,	Whitehead,
Felton,	Lemond,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Banning,	Blake,
Bacon,	Black,	Bleckley,

Brown, of Coweta,	Hodges,	Oaks,
Butt,	Jackson of Heard,	Overstreet,
Cameron,	Kirby,	Patterson,
Cantrell,	Key,	Pitts,
Cook,	Lee,	Render,
Eason,	Love,	Sheats,
Ellington,	Mallard,	Smith, of Brooks,
Fain,	Martin,	Trammell,
Findley,	McAfee,	Tye,
Giddens,	McCamy,	Underwood,
Glenn,	McCord,	Vanbrackel,
Hargrove,	Mizell,	Walton, of Stewart,
Harper,	Moore,	Whittle,
Hawkins,	Mullens,	Williams.
Heard of Dawson,	Nesbit,	

Ayes 43 ; nays 52. So the motion was lost.

The House insisted upon the 2nd amendment.

The House took up the amendment of the House to bill to repeal the act to fix the compensation the members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, &c., to which the Senate had disagreed ; the House insisted upon its amendment and asked for a committee of conference thereon; the committee on the part of the House, are Messrs. Love, Cochran, of Glynn, and Reese.

The House took up the general appropriation bill and insisted upon its amendment to the Senate amendment, and adhered to its disagreement to the other amendments and asked for a committee of conference thereon, and on part of House appointed Love, Cochran and Reese.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House forthwith that the Senate has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the disagreement of the two houses on the House bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act to provide for raising revenue for the political year 1863, &c., and on the Senate bill to repeal an act to fix the amount of compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, &c.

The following message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, Mr. Mobley :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has adopted the resolution reported by the committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses on the resolutions in relation to the impressment of laborers for the defenses of Savannah.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment, reported

as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following acts, to-wit :

An act to legalize and make valid certain acts of Notaries Public in this State. Also,

An act amendatory of the 2455th and 2490th sections of the Code of Georgia. Also,

An act to incorporate an insurance company in the city of Augusta to be called the Commercial Insurance Company of Augusta. Also,

A resolution authorizing the Governor to modify the contract with M. S. Temple & Co., for the manufacture of salt at Saltville, Virginia.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House immediately that the Senate adheres to all its amendments to the bill of the House to be entitled an act supplemental to an act assented to on the 13th day of December, 1862, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, &c., and the Senate refuses to concur in the amendment made by the House.

The Senate has agreed to the substitute of the House for the bill of the Senate to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of jurors in civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit :

An act making it penal to trespass upon lands in this State.

An act to incorporate the Georgia Savings Bank of the city of Macon.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House forthwith that the Senate has adopted the report of the special joint committee to address the Planters of Ga., upon the subject of Cotton Planting, &c.

The Senate has also passed the bill of the House to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, groceries, provisions, &c., with amendments thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

Also the bill of the House making it penal to trespass upon lands in this State.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary.

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House immediately that the Senate has adopted the resolution of the House rescinding the resolution to take a recess, with an amendment striking out that part which provides for taking up the unfinished business of last session.

The Senate has adopted a resolution approving the plan of taxation recommended by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, chairman of Finance Committee of the Senate of the Confederate States.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Chatham county and agreed to the same.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State, arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, groceries and provisions; also, on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woollen goods, in the tanning and sale of leather, and in the manufacture and sale of any article made thereof; and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from the grain of any kind, or from any other article, and to appropriate the same, when collected, for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and other persons therein named, and agreed to the amendment to the 1st section.

The House disagreed to the amendment to the 2d section.

The House concurred in the 1st amendment to the 3rd section and disagreed to the 2d amendment thereto.

The House concurred in the amendments to the 4th section.

The House concurred in the amendments to the 6th section.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire Company and grant them certain exemptions, approved December 29th, 1845.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 1376th section of the Code of Georgia.

Mr. Adams moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost.

Mr. Lester, of Cobb, moved to amend by adding the fol-

lowing, "and that the law in force in this State upon the subject of licensing slaves and free persons of color to preach, before the adoption of the Code be and the same is hereby re-enacted," which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to establish rates of dockage, wharfage and storage in the city of Savannah and to repeal laws and parts of laws militating against the same.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Barker, of Gordon, after to-day. Mr. Mallard, and Mr. Candler were excused from attending on the night session.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the fining of defaulting jurors, and the manner of collecting the same. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to define the liabilities of common carriers in certain cases. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the charter of the Washington Fire Company of the city of Savannah. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize John A. C. Anderson, a minor of the age of 18 years, to administer on the estate of John A. G. Anderson, late of Cobb county, deceased, and to legalize his acts as such. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Mrs. M. A. F. Snead formerly Mrs. M. A. F. Graham from the pains and penalties of bigamy, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to revive and declare of force the militia laws of this State, prior to the first of January, 1863. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the 8th division of the Penal Code of this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of deceased soldiers' wives.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize Administrators, Trustees and Guardians to receive Confederate Treasury Notes and State Treasury Notes, and interest bearing Confederate Notes, in payment of claims due or to be due such estates as they may represent.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to amend the 4496 section of the Code of Georgia, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to regulate the sale and exportation of corn, wheat, meal, flour, bacon, salt and other articles produced in the State of Georgia, or kept for sale therein.

Mr. Bacon moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 39 and nays 51.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Henderson of Pierce	Reese,
Barbour,	Hester,	Render,
Barnes,	Hutchings,	Schley,
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	Sheats,
Bigham,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith of Ogle-
Briscoe,	Jones, of Lee,	thorpe,
Burk,	Jones of Harris,	Stevens of Ogle-
Carlton,	Lemond,	thorpe,
Cochran of Glynn,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Surrency
DuBose,	Mizell,	Tye,
Ellington,	Moore,	Walden,
Griffin,	Monk,	Whittle,
Gross,	Norwood,	Williams.
Haygood,	Pittman,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cook,	Martin,
Alred,	Eason,	McAfee,
Banning,	Fain,	McCamy,
Barker,	Fleming,	Mullens,
Beasley,	Findley,	Nesbit,
Black,	Giddens,	Oaks,
Blake,	Hargrove,	Overstreet,
Bleckley,	Harper,	Patterson,
Bird,	Hodges,	Pitts,
Brawner,	Horne,	Smith, of Brooks,
Brown of Clay,	Jones of Early,	Spain,
Brown of Coweta,	Kirby,	Taylor,
Butt,	Key,	Trammell,
Cabaniss,	Lawhon,	Vanbrackel,
Cameron,	Lawson,	Walton of Stewart,
Cantrell,	Lee,	Whitehead,
Carswell,	Lester,	Zachry.

Yeas 39 ; nays 51. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Adams moved to disagree to the report of the committee.

The previous question was called and sustained and upon the question of disagreeing the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 35 and nays 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cook,	Mullens,
Alred,	Eason,	Nesbit,
Beasley,	Fain,	Oaks,
Black,	Fleming,	Overstreet,
Blake,	Findley,	Patterson,
Bleckley,	Gibson,	Smith of Brooks,
Brawner,	Glenn,	Snell,
Brown of Coweta,	Heard of Dawson,	Vanbrackel,
Butt,	Key,	Walton, of Stewart,
Cameron,	Lawhon,	Whitehead.
Cantrell,	Lester,	Zachry.
Carswell,	McAfee,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Hester,	Norwood,
Barbour,	Hodges,	Pittman,
Barnes,	Horne,	Pitts,
Bloodworth,	Hutchings,	Reese,
Bighain,	Irwin,	Render,
Bird,	Jackson of Heard,	Schley,
Briscoe,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Ogle-
Burke,	Jones of Harris,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Kirby,	Spain,
Carlton,	Lawson,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cochran of Glynn,	Lee,	thorpe,
DuBose,	Lemond,	Surrency,
Ellington,	Love,	Taylor,
Felton,	Martin,	Trammell,
Giddens,	McCamy,	Tye,
Griffin,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Walden,
Harper,	Mizell,	Whittle,
Haygood,	Moore,	Williams.
Henderson of Pierce Monk,		

Ayes 35, nays 54; So the motion was lost, and the report of the committee was agreed to, which being adverse to the bill the same was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Campbell, their Secretary, pro tem :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has elected Chas. G. Campbell, their Secretary, Pro Tempore.

The following message was received from the Senate by Campbell, their Seretary, pro tem :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate insists on all its

amendments to the bill of the House, supplemental to an act to provide for raising revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations, &c.

The Senate also refuses to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate, to repeal an act to fix the compensation the members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed over the Executive veto, November 30th, 1861, &c.

And the Senate accedes to the proposition of the House to appoint a committee of conference on the two bills above mentioned, and has appointed on said committee, Senators Lewis, Gibson and Mosely.

The Senate also insists on its disagreements to the amendments of the House to the resolution of the Senate, in relation to the impressment of laborers for the defense of Savannah, and the Senate accedes to the proposition of the House for a committee of conference, and has appointed Senators Gordon, Hansell and Furlow on that committee.

Mr. Smith from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act for the relief of the Sheriff and Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Chatham county.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Fleming, of Cherokee for the balance of the session, on account of sickness in his family, and to Mr. Underwood after to-day.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, from the Committee on Conference to whom were referred the two bills during the afternoon session, submitted the following report :

The Committee of Conference to whom were referred the bill in reference to the compensation of officers and members of the General Assembly, and the general appropriation bill for this extra session, report, that they recommend the passage of the former bill, with the amendment of the House, which excepts the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House from its provisions and rejecting the House amendment which excludes from the operation of the bill the per diem pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly.

They recommend the passage of the general appropriation bill, with all the amendments of the Senate and the amendments upon it by the House in reference to paying for stationery, lights, fuel, &c.

Signed,

M. S. LEWIS, Ch'mn. Senate Com.
P. E. LOVE, Ch'mn. House Com.

On motion, the report was laid on the table for the present, and a second Committee of Conference asked for and the committee on the part of the House are Messrs.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein mentioned.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Ware county to assess an extra tax for the purpose of building a Court-house, &c., was laid on the table.

The House up the bill to authorize Austin W. Berry, of Hancock county, to prepare and vend drugs and medicine, &c.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Louisa S. White, Executrix and John T. White, Executor, of the last will and testament of Wm. M. White, late of Troup county, deceased.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to provide and prescribe the mode of ordering elections for militia officers in this State and to repeal so much of the Code of Georgia as is in conflict with this act.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Smithville, alias Renwick in the county of Lee.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prevent monopolies and speculations in renting or leasing of salt lands and water on the coast of Georgia and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company No. 1, of Savannah.

Mr. Gibson offered the following amendment :

Provided that the members of said Oglethorpe Fire Company shall not be exempt under the renewed charter from jury duty in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Chatham

county, which amendment was agreed to, the report was then agreed to and the bill passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the 4592 section of the Code of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill entitled an act to make it a penal offense and unlawful for any person or persons in this State to receive, pass or circulate, or to buy or sell, give credit or currency in any way or manner, or to offer or propose to do the same to any note or notes, bill or bills, draft or drafts, or any promises of any kind or of any paper or papers having the semblance of the same, issued, made or executed by the United States Government, or any State composing the same, or citizen or citizens, or corporators or corporations therein.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Confederate Express Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the House adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1863. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fulwood.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following members answered to their names :

Adams,	Bigham,	Fain,
Akin,	Bird,	Felton,
Alred,	Brawner,	Findley
Bacon,	Brown of Coweta,	Glenn,
Banning,	Burke,	Gross,
Barbour,	Butt,	Hargett,
Barnes,	Cabaniss,	Hargrove,
Beall of Randolph,	Candler,	Harper,
Beasley,	Cameron,	Hawkins,
Black,	Carswell,	Haygood,
Blake,	Carlton,	Heard of Dawson,
Bleckley,	DuBose,	Henderson, of
Bloodworth,	Eason,	Pierce,

Hester,	McAfee,	Schley,
Hodges,	McCamy,	Sheats,
Horne,	McCord,	Smith of Ogle-
Irwin,	Mitchell of Taylor,	thorpe,
Jackson, of Heard,	Mizell,	Snell,
Jernigan,	Moore,	Spain,
Jones of Lee,	Monk,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Jones of Harris,	Mullens,	thorpe,
Kirby,	Nesbit,	Surrency,
Key,	Norwood,	Trammell,
Lawhon,	Oaks,	Tye,
Lawson,	Overstreet,	Vanbrackel,
Lee,	Patterson,	Walton of Stewart,
Lemond,	Pittman,	Whitehead,
Lester,	Pitts,	Whittle.
Love,	Reese,	
Martin,	Robinson,	

The following members were absent :

Atkinson,	Greene,	Roberts,
Barker,	Gresham,	Robison,
Beaty,	Griffin,	Royall,
Beall of Paulding,	Heard of Miller,	Rushin,
Briscoe,	Henderson of Worth,	Scott,
Brown of Clay,	Hines,	Slappey,
Bryan,	Howell,	Smith of Brooks,
Burney,	Hutchings,	Smith of Hall,
Cantrell,	Jackson of Clark,	Smith of Towns,
Clements,	Johnson,	Speight,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jones of Early,	Stephens of Han-
Cochran of Wil-	Lazenby,	cock,
kinson,	Lindsay,	Stewart,
Cook,	Lott,	Strickland,
Culberson,	Lowe,	Swearingen,
Dever,	Mallard,	Tatum,
Dickinson,	Matthews,	Taylor,
Dill,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Thomas,
Duke,	Moss,	Thrasher,
Dumas,	Mulkey,	Tomlinson,
Ellington,	Neal,	Underwood,
Ezell,	Owens,	Walton of Wilkes,
Favor,	Peterson,	Washington,
Fleming,	Powell,	White,
Gay,	Raiford,	Williams,
Gibbs,	Itender,	Wyley,
Gibson,	Reynolds,	Zachry.
Giddens,	Rice,	

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate adheres to its amendments to the bill of the House to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, &c.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate to repeal the 1376th section of the Code of Georgia.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, &c., &c.

The House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendments.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the 8th division of the penal code.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message in reference to the Code.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the resolutions adopted.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 992 and 993 of the Code of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to amend section 4592 of the Code of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid the acts of certain clerks of the court of Ordinary, &c., which, on motion, was laid on the table.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess and collect a tax on the proceeds of sales made by commission merchants in said city.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to amend the act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers, &c., was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Warehouse, Insurance and Deposit Company in the city of Americus.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the laws of this State for the collection of costs, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled the following bills, as signed by the President of the Senate and now ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

An act to incorporate the Confederate Express Company.

An act to provide for and prescribe the mode of ordering elections for militia officers in this State, and to repeal so much of the Code of Georgia as is in conflict with this act.

An act to incorporate the town of Smithville alias Renwick, in the county of Lee in this State.

An act for the relief of Louisa S. White, executrix, and John T. White, executor of the last will and testament of William M. White, late of Troup county, deceased.

An act to prevent monopolies and speculation in renting or leasing of salt lands and waters on the coast of Georgia, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize executors, administrators, trustees and guardians to receive Confederate Treasury Notes and State Treasury Notes, and interest-bearing Confederate Treasury Notes in payment of claims due, or to be due such estates as they may represent.

An act to incorporate the Augusta Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

An act to carry into effect paragraph (4) four of the 2d section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Augusta Fire Company, and to grant them certain exemptions, approved December 29th, 1845.

An act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified.

An act to authorize Austin W. Berry, of Hancock county, to prepare and vend drugs and medicines, and to do all other matters and things pertaining to said branch of business, as a regularly licensed druggist.

An act to repeal the 1376th section of the Code of Georgia.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate refuses to concur

in the amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company No. 1, of Savannah.

The Senate has also acceded to the proposition of the House for another committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses on the general appropriation bill, and on the bill fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly, &c., and the President has appointed on that committee Senators Hansell and Harris.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to authorize an increase of the pay of the Public Printer.

The House took up the resolution discharging the committee appointed to examine into the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals offices, &c., which was read and adopted.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to define the liability of common carriers in certain cases.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to relieve certain soldiers who now are or may hereafter be in the military service of the Confederate States or of the State of Georgia from the payment of taxes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to empower the Mayor and Council of every city and town in this State to purchase lands outside of their corporate limits, for cemeteries and other public uses of said corporation.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of deceased soldiers' wives.

Mr. DuBose moved to amend by applying the provisions of the bill only to the soldiers who were citizens of this State at the time of their enlistment, which was agreed to.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the 3d time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to incorporate the town of Fort Gaines in Clay county.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the 3d time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the general appropriation bill, and the bill fixing the compensation of the members of the General Assembly, &c., which report is as follows:

The committee of conference on the amendment of the Senate to the appropriation bill, concerning the pay of members and officers of the General Assembly, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they recommend that the Senate recede from its said amendment.

ANDREW J. HANSELL,
Ch'n Senate Committee.

T. G. LAWSON,
Ch'n House Committee.

The House agreed to the above report.

The Senate has passed the House bill to extend the limits of the city of Macon, &c.

Also, House bill for the relief of Archibald G. Wimpey, of the county of Lumpkin, &c.

The bill to incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta, &c., was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company in the town of Fort Gaines, to be called the Chattahoochee Insurance Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to define the liability of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road for injuries done to persons and property, and to extend the provisions of the act entitled an act to define the liability of the several Rail Road companies in this State, for injury to person or property, to prescribe in what counties they may be sued and served with process, approved March 5th, 1856.

The report was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega Mining Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Ware to keep their offices at their residences, &c.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the following acts, to-wit :

An act to make it a penal offence and unlawful for any person or persons in this State to receive, pass or circulate, or to buy or sell, give credit or currency in any way or manner, or to offer or propose to do the same, to any note or notes, bill or bills, draft or drafts, or any promises to pay of any kind, or of any paper or papers having the semblance of the same, issued, made or executed by the United States Government, or any State composing the same, or citizen or citizens, or corporation or corporations therein.

Also, an act to add an additional section to the 8th division of the penal code of this State.

Also, an act to amend the 4592d section of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a resolution to rescind the resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 10th day of December, 1862, providing for the re-assembling of the General Assembly on the fourth Wednesday in April, 1863.

Also, as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, an act to authorize an increase of the pay of the Public Printer.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and in the enforcement of the laws, &c.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Town Creek & Chestatee River Gold Mining Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to declare the liability of

the Western and Atlantic Rail Road for damage in running locomotives, cars and engines and other machinery on said road ; to regulate the mode of bringing suits therefor, and to declare all suits brought against said Rail Road since the adoption of the Code legal and valid.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to relieve Mrs. M. A. F. Snead, formerly Mrs. M. A. F. Graham, from the pains and penalties of bigamy, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution declaring in reference to the unfinished business of last session, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Norwood presented the following protest, which was ordered to be entered on the journal :

MILLEDGEVILLE, APRIL 18, 1863.

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives beg leave to enter on the journal of this House their respectful but earnest protest against the action of this General Assembly in determining to adjourn *sine die* at 12 meridian this day.

When this General Assembly, composed at that time of the same members as at present, with two or three exceptions; determined on the 13th day of December last to take a recess until the 22d day of April instant, we thereby declared to the people of Georgia, that there were sufficient reasons impelling us to that course. Prominent among the reasons urged in debate on the resolution to take the recess were the following :

1st. That it would be necessary for the Legislature to regulate the manner of collecting the Confederate tax, which it was confidently assumed would be assessed by Congress at its ensuing January session.

2d, That there remained on the 13th December last a large number of bills of both general and local interest and importance, which our duty to our constituents demanded should be disposed of.

There were other reasons, but they do not now exist, and we therefore omit their enumeration.

We beg, however, to call attention to the fact that the first reason above named exists in all its original force. Congress has been in session since the 12th day of January last, and we are informed daily through the public gazettes that that body has been earnestly engaged in a tax measure, which promises when matured to call on the good people

of this State for a per centum by taxation which will be much greater than the members of this House, in December, had the remotest conception it would be. The papers report that a sum of not less than one hundred millions of dollars is to be raised in the Confederacy for the current fiscal year, and up to this moment, this General Assembly which has been in convened session for twenty-five days, has taken no step either by bill or resolution to go between the tax gatherer and the people of this State, but, on the contrary, two resolutions have passed this House and the Senate, one to adjourn this convened session *sine die* at 12 meridian of this day; and the other rescinding the resolution passed in December last, providing for the recess on the 22d instant.

The effect of this action by this General Assembly is, first, to leave to Congress absolute control over the question of determining the mode and manner of collecting the large tax which must be paid this year for the support of the Confederate government.

2d. That a large number of bills remaining unfinished in December last cannot be acted on by this General Assembly, whereby the rights of our constituents are denied to them.

3d. That all the expense incurred by the State in paying the members and officers of the General Assembly at the rate of twelve hundred dollars for each day, is a total loss.

4th. That this same expense must be incurred again by the State, as these bills thus neglected will, as every one knows who has ever observed the proceedings of a legislative body, be presented again for final action. And while we know that we cannot by now rejecting any of the bills left over from last session, insure that the State will not be put to expense again by their presentation for action to some future assembly, we do know that there are many measures of a public as well as of a personal and local character which should be passed, and the passage of which at their present advanced stage on the calendar, would save tens of thousands of dollars to the State.

A. E. COCHRAN,
T. M. NORWOOD,
F. W. ADAMS,
B. S. CARSWELL,
O. L. SMITH,
R. T. GIBSON,
GEORGE T. BARNES,
E. G. CABANISS,
W. SCHLEY,
MILTON A. CANDLER,
R. J. COCHRAN,
J. A. RENDER,

Against adjournment, but do not wish to step between the tax gatherer and the people.

C. W. DeBOSE,
GEO. S. BLACK,
Without qualification.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker.—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing in response to a resolution calling on his Excellency for a statement of the names of persons who now hold offices or appointments under the Governor, including those appointed by the Quartermaster and Commissary General, with statement of the salary or compensation of each, &c.

The message of the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
MILLEDGEVILLE, APRIL 10TH, 1863. }

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith transmit a statement from this Department, also statements from the W. & A. Railroad, the Adjutant & Inspector General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, and the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, which contain the names of the persons "who now hold offices or appointments, either directly or indirectly under me, including those appointed by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of this State, with the salaries or compensation each receives, and the service each is required to perform." I trust these reports will furnish the House the information asked by its resolution of inquiry. No one of these persons has been appointed without competent legal authority. No one receives more compensation than the law permits, while some receive less than I am authorized by law to pay.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Lee, 500 copies of the message and the documents accompanying the message were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Members were requested to hand the Clerk the postage, and he was ordered to mail the above to members, when printed.

The House took up the Senate resolution approving the plan of taxation recommended by R. M. T. Hunter, chairman of Finance Committee in Confederate Congress, which was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Bloodworth offered the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to unite with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon his Excellency the Governor to inform him that both branches of the General Assembly are now ready to adjourn *sine die*, and to ascertain from him whether he has any communication to make to either branch of the General Assembly.

The committee appointed on part of the House are Messrs. Bloodworth, Bleckley, Lawson, Banning and Hodges.

Mr. Lester offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be allowed ten days after the adjournment of the present session to bring up the unfinished business of the House, and that he receive therefor the same per diem that members of the House receive.

The House took up the House bill to be entitled an act to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company No. 1 of Savannah, and insisted on its amendment thereto.

The House took up the joint resolution directing the Governor to furnish the members of the General Assembly and Secretary and Clerk with copies of the laws and journals, and adopted the same.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, which I am directed to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch and between the counties of Irwin and Wilcox.

A bill to increase and fix the compensation of the employees of the Penitentiary, &c.

A bill to incorporate the Southern Iron and Coal Mining Company.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to encourage and regulate the mining of iron, coal, copper, gold and other useful metals and minerals in Georgia.

A bill to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Georgia.

A bill to repeal the 178th section of the Code of Georgia, &c.

A bill to facilitate suits against Express Companies in this State.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Baker and Calhoun.

A bill to authorize J. M. Broadfield, administrator de bonis non on the estate of Isaac Boring, deceased, of Putnam county, &c.

A bill to change the time of holding the January term of the Court of Ordinary of Brooks county.

A bill amendatory of an act entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, assented to December, 1862.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the taking of testimony in certain cases therein mentioned.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed Dec. 8th, 1860, which allows compensation to managers of elections in the county of Emanuel.

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the rates of toll for grinding grain in the counties of Gwinnett, Cherokee and Forsyth.

A bill to constitute John Roan Zachry the heir of Josiah Boswell, of the county of Putnam.

A bill to amend the 4317th section of the Code of Georgia.

The House took up the report of the committee appointed to draw up an address to the people of Georgia on cotton planting, and adopted the same.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta, by the name and style of the Traders and Importers Bank.

The report of the committee was agreed to and upon the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 83 and nays 18.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Carswell,	Gross,
Bacon,	Carlton,	Hargett,
Banning,	Cochran, of Glynn,	Hargrove,
Barbour,	Cochran, of Wilkin-	Hawkins,
Barnes,	son,	Heard of Dawson,
Beall, of Paulding,	DuBose,	Heard of Miller,
Bloodworth,	Duke,	Henderson of Pierce
Bird,	Eason,	Hester,
Brawner,	Fain,	Hodges,
Briscoe,	Felton,	Horne,
Brown of Clay,	Findley,	Hutchings,
Butt,	Gibson,	Irwin,
Cabaniss,	Giddens,	Jernigan,
Candler,	Griffin,	Jones of Lee,

Jones of Early,	Moore,	Smith of Ogle-
Jones of Harris,	Monk,	thorpe,
Key,	Mullens,	Snell,
Lawhon,	Norwood,	Spain,
Lawson,	Oaks,	Surrency,
Lee,	Overstreet,	Taylor,
Lemond,	Pittman,	Trammell,
Lester,	Pitts,	Tye,
Lindsay,	Reese,	Walden,
Love,	Render,	Walton of Stewart,
Mallard,	Rice,	Whitehead.
McCamy,	Robinson,	Whittle,
Mitchell of Taylor,	Schley,	Williams.
Mizell,	Smith, of Brooks,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cameron,	McCord,
Blake,	Haygood,	Nesbit,
Bleckley,	Jackson, of Heard,	Patterson,
Bigham,	Kirby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Brown of Coweta,	Martin,	thorpe,
Burke,	McAfee,	Vanbrackel.

Yeas 53 ; nays 18. So the bill was passed.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill to empower the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess a tax on brokers, &c.

A bill to legalize certain processes, commission, &c., returnable to February term 1863, of Walton Superior Court.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Randolph and Calhoun, &c.

A bill to be entitled an act to empower Elizabeth Lowther, widow of Jones county, to appoint Jesse J. Jordou and James R. Stewart of the State of Alabama, her executors.

A bill to be entitled an act to allow administrators, executors and guardians and trustees twelve months to invest trust funds.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bills which I am directed to transmit immediately, to-wit :

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Dade County Iron Manufacturing and Coal Company, approved Feb. 7th, 1854.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Pickens and Gilmer, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Hawkinsville in the county of Pulaski to appoint commissioners for the same, and to confer certain powers upon said commissioners, also, to incorporate the town of Gooversville, Brooks county, and for other purposes.

The Senate resolution relative to the purchase of the library of A. A. Sinets, late of Chatham county, deceased, was read and adopted. Also,

The resolution to turn over the journal, the last day of last session to State printer. Also,

A resolution instructing the Adjutant and Inspector General to prepare a system of military laws. Also,

A resolution requesting our Congressmen to procure the passage of an act to prevent the running of the blockade by private citizens. Also,

A resolution of instruction to Inferior Courts touching disposals of appropriations for indigent soldiers' families.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill regulating toll in Gwinnett county, and concurred in the same.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following resolution which was read and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be tendered to Jesse Oslin, Messenger, and B. H. Mitchell, Doorkeeper, for the efficiency with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices, with the expression of our wish that they may attend in said offices upon the succeeding Legislature as faithfully as they have upon this.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, by a constitutional majority of yeas 20, nays 6, to-wit :

A bill to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank in the city of Atlanta.

The Senate refuses to concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill, to extend the charter of the Oglethorpe Fire Company No. 1, of Savannah.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered the following resolution which was read and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the Hon. Warren Akin, for the able, courteous and efficient manner in which he has discharged the laborious duties of Speaker of the House of Representatives. We part with our respected presiding officer with feelings of kindest regard. May he long continue in life to adorn society and illustrate

in his daily walk and conversation a bright example, high, moral and christian character and conduct.

Resolved, That for Hon. Peter E. Love, Speaker pro tem, we entertain the like high regard, and we hereby likewise tender to him our sincere thanks.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, offered the following resolution which was read and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be tendered to LaFayette Carrington, Esq., Clerk, and to Josephus Camp, Esq., Assistant Clerk, to Henry F. Merrell, Esq., Journalizing Clerk, and to the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks for the ability with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices, and for their uniform courtesy to the members of the House. Also to our accommodating page Iverson H. Hunter.

Resolved further, That the names of all the sub Clerks be entered on the resolution of thanks, viz :

J. A. TOLLESON, Chief Enrolling Clerk.

JAMES S. WALKER,

JOSEPH SMITH,

EDWARD P. LANE.

Mr. Oslin, Messenger of the House, presented the following, which was read and ordered to be entered on the Journal

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives: We are now about to separate, and before doing so I ask the humble privilege of expressing the profound sense of gratitude which I entertain toward each and all of you for the generous support which you gave me at your first session, and for the uniform kindness with which you have treated me through three sessions of this General Assembly. No man in the humble walks of life has ever been more honored than I have been, by the Georgia House of Representatives. The humble position of Messenger of this body has several times saved me, and those I love, from absolute want amidst the scarcity of provisions in the region of country where I live, and the excessive high prices asked for them. I do not know how I could have supported those dependant on me, but for your kindness and support. My compensation as your Messenger has enabled me to obtain the necessaries of life, and by the liberality and benevolence of one of your body, who sold me corn at fifty per cent. below the market price, I was able to fatten my pork, feed my stock, and to pass through the hard times without want or suffering. If ever I forget such kindness, let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. In two months more I will have reached three score and ten years of life, and I may see this Capital no more. Should the Father of

Mercies spare me to come again, I may not hope to meet you all, some may decline a re-election, while others may be called to pay the great debt of nature. That we all may never meet again is a sad thought. One favor I humbly ask, and that is, every one of you who decline a re-election, will plead with your successor to go it for "Uncle Jesse" for Messenger. I speak from the bottom of a grateful heart when I say, that I wish each and all of you, a safe return to your homes, and that long life, prosperity and happiness may be the lot of you and yours; and for our able and gentlemanly Speaker, and our able and efficient Clerk and all his assistants, I invoke the choicest blessings of a kind and beneficent Providence. Once more I bid you all an affectionate farewell. JESSE OSLIN, Messenger.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate :

An act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch, and between the counties of Irwin and Wilcox.

An act to release and fully discharge Archibald G. Wimpey of the county of Lumpkin as co-Executor, from the further execution of the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Smith, late of said county, deceased.

Also, an act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize the Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court of the county of Ware to keep their offices at their residences, if within eight miles of the Court House, and exempt the Justices of the Inferior Court from all other public duties, during their continuance in office, approved March 3rd, 1856.

Also, an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State and the enforcement of the laws, by establishing a State guard throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers in this State.

Also, an act to increase and fix the compensation of the employees of the Penitentiary of this State, during the present war between the United States and Confederate States.

Also, an act to incorporate the Southern Iron and Coal Mining Company.

An act to be entitled an act to empower the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess a tax on Brokers.

An act to allow Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Trustees twelve months to invest trust funds.

An act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons or corporate bodies in this State arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, groce-

ries and provisions; also on the net income or profits of all persons or corporate bodies engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woolen goods, in the tanning and sale of leather, and in the manufacture and sale of any articles made thereof, and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from grain of any kind or from any other article, and to appropriate the same when collected for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and other persons therein named.

An act to change the line between the counties of Randolph and Calhoun, so as to embrace in the county of Randolph lots of land therein mentioned.

An act to repeal the 178th Section of the Code of Georgia, and to revive and put in force the laws of this State, prescribing the manner of electing a Messenger and Door-Keeper for the Senate and House of Representatives, prior to the adoption of the Code.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled and signed by the President and Secretary of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives:

An act to repeal the 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 992d and 993d Sections of Code of Georgia.

An act to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega Mining Company.

An act to charter and incorporate a Bank in the city of Augusta by the name and style of the Traders and Importers Bank.

An act to be entitled an act to empower the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess a tax on Brokers.

An act to amend the four thousand five hundred and ninety-second Section of the Code of Georgia.

An act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta to assess and collect a tax on the proceeds of sales made by commission merchants in said city.

An act to be entitled an act to relieve certain soldiers who now are or may hereafter be in the military service of the Confederate States or of the State of Georgia, from the payment of Taxes.

Mr. Bloodworth from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor and inform him that both branches of the General Assembly are now ready to adjourn, and to ascertain whether or no he has any further communication to make, reported that the committee had discharged that duty, and was informed by the Governor that he had no further communication to make.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to the Editors and Reporters for the press, who have attended our deliberations an ex-

pression of our kind appreciation of the courtesy which has uniformly marked their intercourse with the members.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted the House resolution to appoint a joint committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor, &c., and has appointed Messrs. Mitchell, Mesely and Lewis.

The Senate has also adopted the House resolution to discharge a joint special committee on affairs of Quartermaster and Commissary General.

Mr. Walton, of Stewart, offered the following resolution which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our thanks to the Ministers of the Gospel who have, from time to time, officiated in opening the proceedings of the House with prayer.

Mr. Hester, of Elbert, offered the following resolution, which was read and the vote being taken by rising was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives most sincerely tender their thanks to the ladies who have not only so kindly presented to us beautiful boquets of flowers, but have graced the galleries with their presence.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate directs me to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred in their resolution to extend the session half an hour to complete the unfinished business.

An act to define the liabilities of common carriers in certain cases.

An act to incorporate the Chestatee River and Town Creek Gold Mining Company.

Also, the following bills of the House :

An act to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Dade County Iron Manufacturing and Coal Company, approved February 7th, 1854.

An act to legalize certain processes and commissions returnable to February term, 1863, Walton Superior Court.

An act to authorize J. M. Broadfield, administrator *de bonis non* on the estate of Isaac Boring, deceased, late of Putnam county, to sell at private sale a house and lot in the town of Eatonton belonging to said estate.

An act to empower Elizabeth Lowther, a widow of Jones county, to appoint Jesse J. Jordan and James R. Stewart of the State of Alabama, her executors.

An act to constitute Abner Roan Zachry the heir of James Boswell of the county of Putnam.

An act to change the lines between the counties of Baker and Calhoun.

Also the following acts of the Senate :

An act to be entitled an act to relieve Mrs. M. A. Snead formerly Mrs. M. A. Graham from the pains and penalties of bigamy, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the town of Fort Gaines in the county of Clay, to define its jurisdictional limits, and for other purposes mentioned.

An act to incorporate an insurance company in the town of Fort Gaines to be called the Chattahoochee Insurance Company.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House :

An act to facilitate suits against Express Companies in this State.

An act supplemental to an act assented to Dec. 13th, 1862, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations, and for other purposes.

Also the following resolution of the Senate relative to the purchase of the library of A. A. Smets, late of Chat ham county.

Also, an act to provide for taking testimony in certain cases therein mentioned.

Also, an act to declare the liability of the Western & Atlantic Railroad for damages in running locomotives, cars and other machinery, to regulate the mode of bringing suits therefor, and to declare all suits brought against said Road since the adoption of the Code legal and valid.

Also, an act to amend the 4317th Section of the Code of Georgia.

Also an act to alter and amend an act to incorporate the town of Hawkinsville in the county of Pulaski, to appoint Commissioners for the same, and to confer certain powers upon the said Commissioners.

Also, to incorporate the town of Grooversville, Brooks county, and for other purposes.

Also, to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Georgia.

Also, an act to change the January term of the Court of Ordinary of Brooks county.

Also, a resolution relative to running the blockade.

Also, an act to encourage and regulate the mining of iron, coal, copper, gold and other useful metals and minerals in Georgia.

Also, a resolution instructing the Inferior Courts touching disposal of appropriation for indigent soldiers families.

Also, a resolution directing the Governor to furnish the members of the General Assembly and Secretary and Clerk with copies of the Laws and Journals.

Also, a resolution to turn over journal of last session to the State Printer.

An act to change the line between the counties of Pickens and Gilmer, and for other purposes.

Also the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolution and report of special committee relative to the Code of Georgia.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered a resolution that both branches of the General Assembly extend their session 30 minutes, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Robinson, of Spaulding, offered the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives in parting with the Hon. George N. Lester, the efficient, able and patriotic Representative from the county of Cobb, tender to him their sincere sympathy in the great loss he has sustained in fighting the battles of his country.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has concurred in the resolutions of the House of Representatives, and report of special committee, relative to the Code of Georgia.

On motion the House of Representatives adjourned *sine die*.

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